REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,320.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1872. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR ........Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year, *in advance* | Rs. 42 |
| Half Year " | " 24 |
| Three Months " | " 14 |
| One Month " | " 5 |

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do | " 2 8 |
| Third do | " 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | " 0 2½ As. |

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do | 4½ " " |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ " " |

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 26th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain C. FRASER, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 26th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Company's S.S. TANJORE (2245 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

### STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2 200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. COBURN, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on or about the 7th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL, 1st Class...Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
" SUEZ 1st " ... " 350 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. (Including Wines.) | 3rd Class. (Without Food.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | 14-10 |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

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MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

---

FOR CLEANING PLATE
USE
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.
(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 LEADING FIRMS which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

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PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

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J. W. BENSON,

*Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.*

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND ST., LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1749.

*Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,*

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.

JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINERS A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLES, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

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JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES AND CHAWL AT MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd day of August 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of March 1871, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bhanjee Nundoo, Premjee Nundoo, and Jairam Nundoo, partners in the firm of Bhanjee Nundoo, the Mortgagors, the undermentioned property, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, bungalows, and chawl or range of shops standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, on the west side of the Malabar Hill Road, containing by admeasurement 3,851 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the south by the property of Kavulbhoy Jaichund, on or towards the north and west by a public passage, and on or towards the east by the said Malabar Hill Road, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 303, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 49B. and 49 , and the same were formerly occupied by A. H. Johnstone, Esq., and another, and are now in the occupation of H. W. Payne, Esq., Solicitor, and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thackurdass, the Mortgagee's Solicitors, at their Office, in Apollo Street, where a plan of the property can be seen.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th July 1872.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to DESPATCH the following STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY, via the Suez Canal:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DECCAN | 3,128 Tons, | 600 H.P. | 15th August. |
| HINDOSTAN | 3,113 " | 600 H.P. | 29th " |
| HYDASPES | 2,723 " | 450 H.P. | 23rd September. |
| MIRZAPORE | 3,763 " | 600 H.P. | 3rd October. |
| KHEDIVE | 3,742 " | 600 H.P. | 17th " |
| PEKIN | 3,777 " | 600 H.P. | 7th November. |

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

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ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—In consequence of the WET STATE of the MAIDAN, the MATCH for the ST. GEORGE'S MEDAL has been POSTPONED to the mornings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st instant.

R. MURRAY,
Honorary Secretary.

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ARTISTS' MATERIALS
MANUFACTURED BY
WINSOR AND NEWTON.
Detailed Catalogues on application to the Agents,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONSOON SEASON.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE BEST QUALITY DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK.

| COATS. | | CAPS. | | LEGGINGS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash. | Credit. | Cash. | Credit. | Cash. | Credit. |
| Rs. 15-0 | Rs. 17-0 | Rs. 3-12 | Rs. 4-4 | Rs. 4-8 | Rs. 5-4. |

ENTIRE SUIT.
Cash. Rs. 22-0. Credit. Rs. 25-0.

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.
Cash. Rs. 20-0 Credit. Rs. 23-0.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

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SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.
FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OXFORD CLOTH.—A fresh supply of this comfortable and absorbing material, in all shades of colour, cool and shrinkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively engaged, and for general wear at this Season | each | 6 8 | 7 8 |
| | Six | 36 0 | 42 0 |
| Silk and Wool: the best and thinnest made, well shrunk, neat, Plain and Fancy colours | each | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| | Six | 52 0 | 58 0 |
| Flannel, pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy Wove colours; the best quality | each | 8 8 | 9 8 |
| | Six | 49 0 | 56 0 |
| Spun Silk: Wove colours, perfectly fast | each | 11 8 | 13 0 |
| | Six | 67 0 | 75 0 |
| French Printed Cambrics, fast colours, with Collars attached | each | | |
| | Six | 28 0 | 31 8 |
| Long Cloth: fine Linen Fronts, &c. | Six | 28 0 | 31 8 |
| Long Cloth Cambric Fronts and Cuffs | Six | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat striped patterns | Six | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| Dress, French Embroidered Fronts | from | 7 0 | 8 0 |

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

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SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| The Celebrated Oxford Cloth | 10 0 | 11 8 |
| Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk | 17 8 | 19 8 |
| Wove Flannel do. do. | 17 0 | 19 0 |
| Spun Silk | 23 0 | 26 0 |

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

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SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gent's Fine Cotton Socks | per doz. | 11 0 | 12 8 |
| " Fancy Colours " | | 12 8 | 14 0 |
| " Neat Stripes | | 12 8 | 14 0 |
| " Super Fancy Stripes | | 16 8 | 18 8 |
| " " Balbriggan | | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| " Lisle Thread | | 21 0 | 24 0 |
| Gent's Pure Merino Socks | | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| " Fine Ribbed, plain Colours | | 16 8 | 18 8 |
| " Super Fancy Colours | | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| Knickerbockers for Sportsmen: Fine Ribbed | per pair | 4 12 | 5 8 |
| Stout, Best quality | " | 5 12 | 6 8 |
| Bathing Drawers | per pair | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| BANIANS: Pure Merino | half doz. | 19 0 | 21 0 |
| Super | " | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| Silk and Merino | " | 30 0 | 35 0 |

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

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TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,
UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. B. Coat and Trousers | | 27 0 | 31 0 |
| Angola Trousers | from per pair | 11 0 | 12 8 |
| Bedford Cord Riding Trousers | | 23 0 | 26 0 |
| Do. Breeches | | 23 0 | 26 0 |
| Linen Drills, in great variety | from per pair | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| American Drill | 6 pairs for | 33 0 | 38 0 |
| Blue Serge Suits | | 27 0 | 31 0 |
| Morning Coats | from | 29 0 | 32 0 |
| Best Dress Suits | | 85 0 | 95 0 |

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS
RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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TOBACCOS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| WILLS' CELEBRATED BRISTOL; Bird's Eye, Cut Cavendish, Latakia, and Smoking Mixture, per tin | 1 0 | 1 2 |
| REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, per tin | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| TREACHER's "Passing Clouds" Cigarettes, box of 100 | 2 8 | 2 12 |
| VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS, of "El Dorado" and "Milo Rito" brands, per lb. | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Do. do. SUN CURED "Fruits and Flowers" in foiled round sticks, 16 to the lb. box | 2 8 | 3 0 |
| VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW of the celebrated "Ristori" brand, per lb. | 3 0 | 3 8 |

*Liberal reductions to purchasers of large quantities.*

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

---

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| FINE OLD PALE COGNAC. Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled, pure, soft and delicate, per doz. | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks ........ do. | 16 0 | 18 0 |
| OLD PALE BRANDY, a spt it very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate | 24 0 | 27 0 |
| OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit | 18 0 | 21 0 |

*Ershaw's, Hennessey's, Martell's & Mounier's brands.*

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a commodious GODOWN in Forbes Street.—Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.

1, Forbes Street, 24th July 1872.

## NOTICES.

LEWIS' GRAND DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

SEASON TICKETS AT SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

---

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves here as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Custom House,
Bombay, 1st July 1872.

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NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late PRINCE GRANT, Saddler and Harness Maker, are requested to settle their Accounts before the 31st instant, after which date all Outstandings will be handed over to the Solicitors to the Estate for recovery.

CHARLES LAKE, } Executors to the Will of the
SAMUEL HODGERT, } late Prince Grant.

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BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

---

LOST, TWO (2) SHARES, as follows:—

One (1) Share, No. 2486, of Maneckjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company.

One (1) Share, No. 360, of Bombay, Burmah Trading Corporation.

Any one furnishing me the same will receive Rs. 25.

જેઠાભાઇ ભાઇચંદ હીમતરામ ગેલાભાઇ.

JAITHABHOY BHOYCHUND.

---

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE of seven Arches sixty feet Span each, across the Moota River at Poona.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Poona and Kirkee, up to the 5th August 1872, inclusive, the latest date for the receipt of tenders.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 18th July 1872.

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NOTICE.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of TWO TRAFFAS, for use on FERRIES in this District, will be received by the Undersigned up to the 12th August.

2. Tenders to be submitted in sealed packets marked "Tender."

3. The Undersigned does not engage himself to accept any Tender.

4. Specification of Traffas tendered for to be seen on application at this Office.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tannah, Collector's Office, 20th July 1872.

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TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to give you NOTICE, that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY, which is advertised to take place on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, I shall propose the following RESOLUTIONS:—

That the Directors of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited, be empowered by the Memorandum of Association of the Company to invest the funds of the Company in the Shares of the Company, and for such purpose to purchase, or take, or pledge, or mortgage and accept transfers of such shares, and from time to time to sell the same as may be thought desirable.

That the Directors of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited be authorized by the Articles of Association of the Company to, pay such Commission or Remuneration as they may think proper to any person or persons as may influence business to the Company.

I remain, &c.,
(Signed). S. BURJORJEE.

Bombay, 16th July 1872.

(True Copy.)
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

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TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (LIMITED), BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the Undersigned Shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company (Limited), holding in the aggregate not less than 200 shares in the Company, are of opinion that the Company cannot work satisfactorily under its Memorandum of Association, which as at present constituted excludes many legitimate objects to which the Capital of the Company might be directed with advantage. We are, however, advised that the present Memorandum cannot be legally altered, and that the only mode of accomplishing our views would be to formally wind up the present Company and assign its business to a new Company, which should be formed under a Memorandum comprehending the desired objects. We beg to forward herewith a copy of the Memorandum of Association under which the new Company is proposed to be formed. The past history of the working of the Company has shown us that the Company's surplus Capital has been used with very little advantage. The interests of the Shareholders therefore demand that their Capital should now be utilized to the best advantage, and the New Company provides many means consistent with the safety of the Shareholders by which this end may be attained.

We therefore request that you will, under clause 51 of the Articles of Association of the Company, convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company within one month from the date of the receipt hereof to consider and pass the following resolutions:—

I. That the Mazagon Land Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily.

II. That the Liquidator hereafter to be appointed be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell and transfer the business and property of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, to "The New Mazagon Land Company, Limited," a joint-stock Company, having a Capital of Rs. 35 lacs, divided into 1,750 shares of Rs. 2,000 each, in consideration of receiving for such transfer for the purpose of distribution amongst the Shareholders of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, one fully paid up share in the "New Mazagon Land Company, Limited," for every one share of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, issued to the public, and of "The New Mazagon Land Company, Limited," taking upon itself all the debts and liabilities of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited.—We have the honour to be, &c.

(Sd.) VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS,
" NURROTUMDASS MADOWDASS,
" BHASKER MANICKJEE,
" TRIBHOOVUNDASS NATHOOBHOY,
" JEFFERBHOY THARIA,
and 21 others.

Bombay, 20th June 1872.

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NOTICE.—Agreeably to the above Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of July 1872, at 2 P.M., to consider the Resolutions submitted by certain requisitionists for winding up the present Company, and for the transfer of its assets and liabilities to a New Company to be formed. The Memorandum referred to in the Requisition is lying at the Company's office for inspection of the Shareholders, and printed copies of the same have been forwarded to the Shareholders at their registered addresses.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 24th and 25th instant.—Dated this 15th day of July 1872.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

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FITZGERALD REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
No. 26, PARELL ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. COOPER begs to inform her Friends and Customers that she has REMOVED to the UPPER STOREY HOUSE on the left hand side near the gate of the old Premises, and solicits a continuance of their Patronage, thanking them at the same time for their past favours.

---

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irregation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand.

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Of 2 Cubic feet capacity | .. | Rs. 100 0 0 |
| 4 " " | .. | " 125 0 0 |
| 6 " " | .. | " 150 0 0 |
| 8 " " | .. | " 175 0 0 |
| 10 " " | .. | " 200 0 0 |

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,
Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

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ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

## NOTICES.

HUGH D. FISHER AND CO.
Indents received for Metals of all kinds.
DRYSALTERY, CHEMICALS, DYES, WINDOW GLASS, KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

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HUGH D. FISHER & Co. have on SALE, now landing, BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.'s celebrated RAW and DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, DOUBLE REFINED COLZA OIL for Lighthouses, Railways, &c., PURE SPERM OIL for Spindles. RED LEAD, warranted pure. WHITE LEAD and COLOURED PAINTS. DRY COLOURS, assorted. COACH BUILDERS', PAINTERS', and RAILWAY VARNISHES, specially prepared for India and guaranteed to stand the Climate.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

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THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

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FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

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DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

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NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

---

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, & VARNISHES
of the celebrated Brand of
BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO.,
London,—England.

Spurious goods being constantly offered in the Bazaars purporting to be ours and bearing fraudulent imitations of our Trade Marks and Labels, Dealers and others are hereby cautioned against trading in same, and Consumers are requested to communicate any complaints to the Undersigned, our Sole Agents in the East.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.,
Agents HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

All goods bear our name with Trade Mark, a Cross in a Garter enclosing 3 Crowns and a Dagger, and can be obtained of all respectable dealers.

---

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN.
BY APPOINTMENT
To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the LT. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hummum Street | Bombay. |
| Argyll House | Simla. |
| East Street | Poona. |

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

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TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

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CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c, now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

---

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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North-Western Dak Company.
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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay | Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co. |
| Poona | Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co, and Chesson and Woodhall. |
| Calcutta | Wyman & Co. |
| Madras | Higginbotham & Co. |
| Allahabad | Kellner & Co. |
| Kurrachee | "Sindian" Press. |
| Ootacamund | "Observer" Office. |
| Umballa | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |
| Alexandria | D. Robertson & Co. |
| London | G. Street, 30, Cornhill. |

## NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

*Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;*

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.
52, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
97, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PASSAGE PRINCES (Ancien Passage Mires), PARIS.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. LAZARUS & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. LAZARUS, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—

*Good Work with unadulterated Materials.*
*Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.*
*Uniform Scale of Charges.*
*Strict and competent Supervision.*

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,
THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co's new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARDS, BATTUE, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,
Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and
EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.
*Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.*

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

## NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY, HARNESS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

---

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
*Orders immediately attended to.*
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

---

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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FAMILY HERALD.

FAMILY HERALD, WEEKLY 1d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "THE FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says—"The FAMILY HERALD stands at the head, both in age and popularity, of all the penny serials . . . . The editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. . . Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

FAMILY HERALD, ANNUALLY 7s. 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says—"It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, WEEKLY 1d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says—"Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials. . . . There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them. . . . It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

Leigh Hunt, in his Autobiography, says—"I call out every week for my FAMILY HERALD, a penny publication qualified to inform the best of its contemporaries."

FAMILY HERALD, ANNUALLY 7s. 6d.

The *Bookseller* says—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information, interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money and a variety of other matter, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

London: W. STEVENS, 421, Strand; and by Order of all Local Booksellers and Agents.

---

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH
ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurgases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of
ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,
and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

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SPRATT'S PATENT MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Used in all the kennels of the Nobility and Gentry of England. They are recommended to gentlemen in India as the best food that Dogs can have; they keep well in any climate, heat having no effect upon them. A better food for Dogs in a hot climate could not be imagined; and in a notice of these Cakes in the *Field*, 3rd June, 1871, the Editor says—"We have not the slightest doubt but that Dogs of all kinds can be kept in good health and condition on these Cakes. If fed on these Cakes the life of the Dog would be much longer and certain than is now the case in hot climates." 5 cwt. packed in a cask, free on board in England, at 20s. per cwt.; for a ton or more, 18s. per cwt., free on board.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or London reference.

Address—SPRATT'S PATENT,
HENRY STREET, TOOLEY STREET, LONDON.

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YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23 feet long | seats for 8 persons | complete from £160 to £225 |
| 30 feet long | seats for 14 persons | complete from £215 to £293 |
| 37 feet long | seats for 20 persons | complete from £270 to £360 |
| 43 feet long | seats for 30 persons | complete from £396 to £506 |
| 50 feet long | seats for 60 persons | complete from £715 to £860 |
| &c. | &c. | &c. |

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

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GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)
FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anaemia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF
PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

AGENTS:

| | |
|---|---|
| NOSKY & Co | Calcutta. |
| TREACHER & Co | Bombay. Poona. |
| BARRIE & Co | Madras. |

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H.M. THE QUEEN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB. THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB. THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB. THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS, comprise every possible requirement on the part of consumers, they consist of—

| | |
|---|---|
| STILL HOCKS— | Rs. 24*, 27*, 36*, 42* |
| STILL MOSELLES— | Rs. 25-8, 34 |
| DRY CHAMPAGNES— | Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32* |
| Ditto MAGNUMS— | Rs. 84 |
| SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— | Rs. 36*, Rs. 40* |
| SHERRIES— | Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38. |
| PORTS— | Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36 |
| HAUT SAUTERNES— | Rs. 23* |
| BREAKFAST CLARETS— | Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8 |
| DINNER CLARETS— | Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19* |
| AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— | Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30* |
| CHAMBERTIN— | Rs. 32*. |
| MACON— | Rs. 21 |
| NUITS— | Rs. 26. |
| CHABLIS— | Rs. 26* |
| STEIN WEIN— | Rs. 20 |
| COGNAC, the best— | Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33 |
| WHISKEY— | Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. |
| RUM— | Rs. 22-8 |
| OLD TOM— | Rs. 21-8. |
| GENEVA— | Rs. 19 |
| LIQUEURS— | Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. |
| Do. assorted— | Rs. 24 |
| BITTERS— | Rs. 20, Rs. 24 |
| MARSALA— | Rs. 16. |
| MADEIRA— | Rs. 40 |

Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints.*

BEERS.

Their own special bottling in magnificent condition in casks of 3 dozens, none superior on the market.

TERMS.

Credit allowed references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptional terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
ON APPLICATION AT
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

---

FOR SALE, MEDOC CLARET at Rs. 12 per dozen.—Apply to

PLANQUE, VINAY, & Co.

---

GIESLER & Co.'s DRY CHAMPAGNE
"For India" Brand.
At Rs. 36 per doz. Quarts.
BASS' PALE ALE, bottled by STONE.
In Quarts at Rs. 6; and Pints at Rs. 4 per doz.
N.B.—The above are guaranteed to be in good order.

MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.

---

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA.

A SMALL Consignment of the above just received ex XANTHO. A fine sound Wine, three years old. Price Rs. 26, Cash.

CHAMPAGNE.

Heidsieck's very superior dry MONOPOLE,

| | |
|---|---|
| Cases of 1 Doz. Quarts | Rs. 42 |
| Do. 2 " Pints | " 44 |

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

---

*For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.*

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Champagne | at Rs. | 40 | per dozen. |
| Sherry | " | 25 | " |
| St. Julien | " | 15 | " |
| St. Estephe | " | 12 | " |
| Medoc | " | 10 | " |

GORDON'S

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Sherry | " | 24 | " |

LARRONDE FRERES'

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Margaux | " | 15 | " |
| Chateau Lafite | " | 20 | " |
| Superior Old Cognac | " | 25 | " |

HUDSON & COLLINS'

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carlowitz Hungarian Wine | " | 15 | " |

W. McEWAN'S

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beer, quarts | " | 4½ | " |
| " pints | " | 2½ | " |

REMINGTON & Co.

---

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK

The Adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE, OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,
JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

---

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

DRY CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE,
Guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality, Rs. 40 per Dozen Quarts; Rs. 42 per 2 Dozen Pints.

STILL HOCKS:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 15 | per doz. | qts. |
| Liebfraumilch | " 20 | " | " |
| Rüdesheimer | " 24 | " | " |
| Johannisberger | " 30 | " | " |
| Hochheimer Victoria Berg | " 36 | " | " |

CLARETS:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Estephe | " 8 | " | " |
| St. Estephe Medoc | " 9 | " | " |
| Chateau de Frands | " 14 | " | " |
| Chateau Leoville | " 24 | " | " |
| Chateau Lafite | " 28 | " | " |

VERMOUTH:—
At Rs. 12, 15 and 20 per dozen, quarts.

BRANDY:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tricoche & Co., 1866 | " 18 | " | " |
| Ditto 1865 | " 20 | " | " |
| G. Martineau | " 20 | " | " |
| Blanchy Frères & Co.'s | " 20 | " | " |
| H. and C. Blaresque | " 22 | " | " |
| Jules Robin & Co.'s | " 22 & 24 | " | " |

BEER:—
Norway Pale Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen. " 5 "

ITALIAN WINES:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling) | " 14 | per doz. | qts. |
| Barbera Amaro Secco | " 14 | " | " |
| Brachetto | " 14 | " | " |
| Passito Forzato | " 14 | " | " |
| Moscato Bianco | " 14 | " | " |
| Barolo | " 14 | " | " |
| Nebiolo | " 14 | " | " |

CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY:—
Carriage Candles at 6¼ as. per packet of 6.
In small boxes of 24 packets.

GREEN CHEESE,
Weighing 1 and 2½ lb. each at Rs. 1 per lb.

ITALIAN RED WINE,
In Casks containing from 50 to 65 gallons at Rs. 140 and 160 per cask according to size.
Ditto in Cases of 1 doz. each, at Rs. 7 per doz.; Rs. 6-8 on taking 10 doz. and above.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 9th July 1872.

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BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull for Land and Bank of Bombay shares. Spinning shares quiet.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nominal value ⅌ sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs.<br>100 | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 90 |
| 22,000 | 500 | all | 6 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,475 nl |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 740 |
| 10,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 5 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 212½ |
| 15,250 | 250 | all | 5 p.ct | Do of Madras | 1,200 nl. |
| 10,000 | 281¼ | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China | 325 nl |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 410 nl |
| 40,000 | 250 | all | Nil. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 175 nl |
| 37,000 | 250 | 125 | Nil. | National Bank of India | 117 |
| 10,000 | | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 490 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | £20 | 218·3·0 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 232 xd |
| ...... | £20 | 109·1·5 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 124 |
| ...... | £20 | 43·10·2 | do. | Ditto | |
| ...... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,125 |
| ...... | £18 | 196·5·1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 225 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 150p.s | Albert Mills Co. | 1,500 |
| 600 | 1,250 | all | 50p.s | Alexandra Spinning | 1,230 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 140* | Alliance Spinning | 2,520 |
| 100 | 5,000 | all | ... | Bombay | 2,525 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 20* | Bombay United | 850 |
| 600 | 150 | 150 | 25* | Broach Mills | 235 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200p.s | Dhurumsey Spinning | 2,500 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200p.s | Great Eastern | 1,975 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 140p.s | Manockji Petit's | 1,005 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | Nil. | Morarjee Spinning | 1,030 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 225* | Oriental | 2,525 |
| 690 | 2,500 | 2,400 | 216p.s | Royal | 2,000 |

[* Per share for the half-year

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | 2,500 | 1,500 | 75 ps. | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,320 |
| 50,000 | 50 | all | 4½ p.ct | Bombay Gas Company | 55 |
| 500 | 2,000 | 300 | 21 ps. | Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 175 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 2 ps. | Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. | 28 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | 40 ps | Treacher & Co | 400 xd |
| 3,000 | 250 | all | 6 ps. | Viegas Patent Slip Co | 50 |

### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ...... | 500 | 95 | Jan. '66 | Bank of Bombay | 8 |
| ...... | 95 | 19½ | ... | Do. China | 1 |
| ...... | 250 | 2 | Mar. '66 | Central Bank | 1 |
| ...... | ... | ... | | East India Bank | 1 |
| ...... | 200 | 13 | Feb. '67 | Indian Peninsula | 1 |
| ...... | 200 | 70½ | May '67 | Royal Bank | 2 |

### EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| London | At sight | 1s. 10 13/16d. |
| London Banks | 6 months' sight | 1s. 11⅛d. to 3/16d. |
| Do. Credits | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11⅛. |
| Do. Documents. | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 11⅜ |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100¼ |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 100 |
| Do. | 60 Do. do. | 99 3/16 |
| Madras | At sight | 100 |
| Do. | 30 days' sight | 99¼ |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 224 |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 10-8 to 10-9 |
| Bank of England Notes | 10-12 |
| Carolas | 290 |
| Mexican Dollars | 222 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | 221½ |
| Bar Silver | 107 |
| Gold Leaf | 16-12 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch | 16-13-6 to 16-4 |
| Australian Gold ... 100 touch | 16-13-6 to 16-4 |
| Government Securities | 5 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills | 6 ,, |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent | 112¼ to 112½ |
| New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 | 104¼ to 104½ |
| Four per cent | 101⅜ to 101⅝ |
| Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 106 |
| Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67 | 103½ |
| 5 years' Debenture Loans | 109½ |
| 10 years' do. do. | 105 |
| 5 years' do. do. | 103 |
| Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate | 112 |
| Do. Do. Market Rate | 112 |
| New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 | 88 |
| New French Loan (fully paid-up) | 88 |
| Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. | 119½ |

### BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 20th July 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 27,808 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 15,925 | 0 | 0 |
| Earth Trains | 232 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 349 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 44,314 | 0 | 0 |

Corresponding week in July 1871.

Open 325½ Miles.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 25,427 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandize | 22,047 | 0 | 0 |
| Earth Trains | ...... | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Telegraph | 362 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 47,836 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease | 3,522 | 0 | 0 |

### CALCUTTA.—20TH JULY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-7 and 101-8.

4½ per cents. of 1870 at Rs. 105-12.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 104-4, and small sums at Rs. 104-6 to 104-8.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,390 and 1,395.

National Bank shares at Rs. 115 and 116.

Simla Bank shares at Rs. 575.

Eastern Bengal Railway Stock at Rs. 245 per £20.

Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Stock at Rs. 230 per £20.

## SHIPPING.

### DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH JULY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton<br>Cases<br>Seeds | No ship. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 0s. 0d. |
| | Wooden Ships | £2 17s. 6d. |
| | Myrabolns & Coir blls | £1 17s. 6d. |
| | Seeds | £1 10s. 0d. |
| Havre | Cotton<br>Coffee | No ship. |
| Overland | Steamers | £2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. |
| | Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs 4½ per bale nominal |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 4 0 0 per ton |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges. |
| Mauritius | | Nothing doing. |

### DEPARTURES.

| July | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Ægean | Hall | Galle. |
| | Noranside | Muir | Rangoon. |

The steamer Ethiopia, Saunders, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Tanjore, to Australia, was entered out for loading yesterday.

### HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

July 20 Cartsburn ......... Young ......... Galle, July 10.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July 20 Golconda (s) ......... ......... Calcutta.

### STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 24th July, 6-10 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Ægean (s), 5 cases and 1 cask candles, Cassum Abdoolrahamon 6 cases hardware, Dorabjee Bazonjee & Co., 6 cases wine and 3 cases champagne, King, King & Co.; 75 cases claret, Richard Martin & Co.; 2 casks brass wire, Abdool Cureem Abdool Rahim; 25 bottles quick-silver, Tezpall Cama; 16 packages machinery, B. and A. Hormarjee; 10 cases champagne, Forbes & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 270 cases claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 20 cases envelopes, Henry Rogers; 50 cases liquors, Sorabjee Rustomjee.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 120 bales cotton, Cursondass Rowjee.

Morning Light, 27 bales cotton, Nensey Premjee; 38 bales cotton Somchund Mitha.

Euxine, 80 bales cotton, Asser Rowjee.

Orissa (s), 100 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 46 bales cotton, Futtabhoy Amejbhoy.

Derby (s), 450 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber.

FOR LONDON.

Ellora (s), 3 bales skins and 8 bales hides, Chand Momed Ally Amod Moydin & Co.; 482 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 132 pieces E. teeth, Khimjee Ramjee; 108 pieces E. teeth, Huckabhoy Vullybhoy.

Orissa (s), 41 bundles hides, Abdool Russool Abadin.

FOR SUEZ.

Ellora (s), 15 slabs tin, Hajee Esac Ellias.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 56 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 224 bundles hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Burmah (s), 47 bales cotton, Tarrachund Sittaram.

FOR PORT SAID.

Persia (s), 3 packages jumalgota, 10 packages medicines, 3 bundles badian, and 10 packages cloves, Essack Solloon.

## SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European houses yesterday:—

### PIECE GOODS.

| | | | | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 750 pieces | Grey Shirtings | 40 inch 39 yds. | 6 lbs. | 4 7 6 |
| 500 | ,, ,, ,, | 40 ,, 39 ,, | 6 lbs. | 4 7 0 |
| 500 | ,, ,, ,, | 40 ,, 39 ,, | 7 lbs. | 4 15 0 |
| 1,000 | ,, ,, ,, | 40 ,, 39 ,, | 8½ lbs. | 5 11 0 |
| 1,500 | ,, Madapollams | 32 ,, 24 ,, | 3 lbs. | 2 4 6 |
| 1,000 | ,, Cambrics | 50 ,, 24 ,, | 5½ lbs. | 3 13 0 |
| 600 | Dozens C. Handkerchiefs | | per doz. | 1 6 0 |
| 600 | ,, | | ,, | 1 8 0 |
| 300 | ,, ,, | | ,, | 1 11 0 |
| 300 | ,, ,, | | ,, | 1 13 0 |
| 1,400 | piece W Mull Stripes | 36 ,, 20 | | 2 15 0 |
| 800 | ,, ,, | 36 ,, 12 | | 2 8 0 |

### COTTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 candies | New Dhollerah (ready) | Rs. 213 |
| 100 | ,, ,, | ,, 211 |
| 25 | ,, ,, | ,, 213½ |
| 25 | ,, Veerumgaum | ,, 206 |
| 250 | ,, Vingorla | ,, 200 |
| 250 | ,, Akote | ,, 244½ |
| 50 | ,, Oomrawuttee | ,, 230 |

### YARNS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1,200 lbs. Orange No. 50, per lb. | As. 16 |
| 600 ,, ,, ,, 60, | ,, 16½ |
| 1,200 lbs. Red Imperial No. 40, per lb. | ,, 14½ |

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—24TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 24th July, 9-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 23 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th July, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 36 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 23rd July, 3-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th July, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 54 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 24th July, 1-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 24th July, 2 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 24 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 23rd to 8 P.M. of the 24th July is as follows:—

| To Bombay. | Max. | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | 3 33 | 0 3 |
| ,, Galle | one in | 0 55 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 2 56 | 0 28 |
| ,, Madras | 2 10 | 0 5 |

### TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 24TH July, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 24th July, 11-58 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 23rd July, 7-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

### WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 24th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind strong westerly, thermometer 94, barometer 29·685.

CANNANORE, 24th July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind southwest, thermometer 75, barometer 29·960, rainfall 4 inches 54 cents.

MANGALORE, 24th July, 5-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest, thermometer 79, rainfall 2 inches 77 cents.

VINGORLA, 24th July, 7-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy and rainy, wind south-west light, thermometer 82, rainfall 90 cents.

CARWAR, 24th July, 9 P.M.—Weather cloudy and overcast, wind west-south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·90, rainfall 1 inch 14 cents.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 24.

Wahab, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

Cruickshank, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Kirkee.

### POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 23rd July 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

Cadre 16th Regt. N. I.—Maj. F. S. Iredell, for 20 days, from the 23rd July 1872, on privilege leave.

Poona Horse.—Capt. G. C. Hogg, for 60 days, from the 29th July 1872, on privilege leave.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I. & V.C., Offg. Chief Commr., Central Provinces, is allowed subsidiary leave for one month with effect from the 6th July 1872, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe.

The Govr. Genl. in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointment in the Oudh Commission, with effect from the 1st June last:—

Mr. R. M. Collins, Extra Ass. Commr, 2nd grade, to be Extra Asst. Commr., 1st grade.

Moonshi Harpurshad, Extra Asst. Commr, 3rd grade, to be Extra Asst. Commr., 2nd grade.

Moonshi Saiud-u-din, Offg. Extra Asst.. Commr, to be Extra Asst. Commr., 3rd grade.

The services of Asst. Surg. W. Duncan, M.D., Civil Surg., Oonao, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Department.

Capt. C. Jameson, Dist. Supt. of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade, from date of Mr. Cumberlege's permanent appointment to the latter grade until Capt. Lane, now absent on furlough, returns to duty, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

The services of Mr. J. H. Hunter, Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests in Mysore, are dispensed with from this date.

Capt. Samuel Hunter Cowan, Asst. Supt. of Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, is allowed subsidiary leave from 3rd to 7th May last, inclusive, the interval which elapsed between his return from furlough and his rejoining his appointment.

Capt. William Jackson Stewart, Asst. Supt. of Revenue Survey, 1st grade, is allowed subsidiary leave from 9th to 23rd Nov. 1871, inclusive, being the interval which elapsed between his return from furlough and his rejoining his appointment.

Mr. Robert Broughton Smart, Dy. Supt., Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, has been allowed three months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 19th ultimo, the date on which he availed himself of it.

Lt. John Edward Sandeman, Asst. Supt. of Revenue Survey, 1st grade, is appointed to the temporary charge of the 2nd Div., Central Provinces Revenue Survey, with effect from the 19th ult.

Major John Macdonald, Dy. Supt. of Revenue Survey, 1st grade, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 2nd Aug. 1872.

Col. D. C. Vanrenen, Supt. of Revenue Surveys, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 9th inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. K. M. Downie, M.B., of the 36th N. I., to the medical charge of the Ulwur Political Agency during the absence of Dr. T. F. Mullen, on leave to Europe.

Lt. D. W. K. Barr, Offg. 2nd Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India, to be Offg. Dy. Bheel Agent and Political Asst. at Maunpoor, and Offg. 2nd in command of the Malwa Bheel Corps, vice Lt.-Col. T. E. Gordon, placed at the disposal of the Mily. Department.

Capt. G. F. Blowers, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelkund, to be ex-officio and Asst. to the Political Agent in Bundelkund.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Maj., Bt. Lt.-Col., H. F. Brooke, of the 109th Foot, to be an Asst. Adjt. Genl. of Division on the establishment from the 30th July 1872, vice Lt.-Col. H. E. Jerome, V.C., whose tenure of staff service expires on that date.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Bengal Cavalry—Major, Bt Col., Lenox James Farquharson, to be Lt. Col.; Cadre of the late 3rd E. L. C.—Capt., Lt. Col. in Staff Corps, G. Delane, to be Major; Genl. List, Cavalry—Lt., Bt. Capt., Martin James Moore, to be Capt., from 16th May 1872, vice Lt. Col., Bt. Col., R. J. Hawthorne, promoted to Major-General.

Lt. Col., Bt. Col., M. J. Turnbull, of the Ben. S. C., Supt. and Agent for Army Clothing, is allowed general leave of absence from the 29th June to the 4th July 1872, in extension of privilege leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. Harrington is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Acctt. 4th grade, on probation, and is posted to the Agra Dist. of the Rajpootana (State) Railway to fill an existing vacancy.

The resignation by Lt.-Col. T. M. Shelley of his appointment as 1st class Barrack Master, Morar, having been accepted by H. E. the C.-in-C., his services are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Department.

Mr. C. R. Dallas is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Asst. Engr, 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

The following Acctnts. of the 4th grade on probation, attached to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, are transferred to the establishment of clerks:—

Mr. E. H. Fitzgerald and Mr. S. M. Wallis.

Mr. G. Humphreys is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Acct., 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Mr. W. B. Harington, Ex. Engr., 2nd grade, Mooltan Div., 8th Circle Mily. Works, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 7th ult.

Lt. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Asst. Engr.. 2nd grade, is appointed to act as Ex. Engr. of the Mooltan Div. during the absence of Mr. Harington on privilege leave.

Lt. T. B. B. Savi, R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th grade, Punjab Northern Railway, temporarily attached to the office of the Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, is appointed to act as second Dy. Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways at Lucknow in his present grade.

The transfer of Lt. F. F. Cotton, R.E., Ex. Engr., 4th grade, from the Irrigation Branch, Bengal, to the 8th Circle of Mily. Works in P. W. D. Notification No. 335 of the 19th ult., is cancelled.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:—

Lt. Col. R. H. Sankey, R.E., Chief Engr., 3rd class, to officiate as Chief Engr., 2nd class, during the absence of Col. Greathed on furlough, or until further orders, *i.e.*, from 19th March 1872.

Lt. Col. J. G. R. Forlong, M.S.C., Supg. Engr., 2nd grade, and Secy. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Rajpootana in the P. W. D., to officiate as Chief Engr., 3rd grade, and Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Oudh.

Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Supg. Engr., 2nd grade, in Bengal, is transferred to Rajpootana to be Supg. Engr. and Secy. to the Agent for the Govr.-Genl. in the P. W. D.

### ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the examination in Punjabee on the 10th July 1872:—

Lts. H. R. L.-M. Carey, D. P. W., A. G. Yaldwy, 6th Punjab Infy., and P. H. Wallerstein, 24th N. I.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee, on the dates specified:—

Private F. Scott, 11th Hussars, Capt. H. B. Pitman, 65th Foot, and Hospital Apprentice J. E McFarlane, on the 4th June 1872.

Lt. H. Kilgour, Lt. G. N. Wyatt, and Sergt. T. Davis, 1-5th Foot, on the 1st July 1872.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Thomason College at Roorkee, on the 1st Jan. 1873, with permission to study therein till 1st Nov. 1873:—

Lt E. Palmer, 1-3rd Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Sealkote Brigade Order, dated the 1st April 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. J. O'Reilly, M. B., 58th Foot, to the medical charge of the military prison at Sealkote, during the absence of Asst. Surg. W. Cherry, 5th Lancers.

Dated the 30th May 1872, directing Asst. Surg. J. Atkinson, 5th Lancers, to take medical charge of the military prison at Sealkote until further orders.

Dated the 31st May 1872, appointing Surg. H. Potter, M.D., 17th Ben. Cav., to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff in addition to his other duties.

Jullundur Brigade Order, dated the 5th July 1872, directing Asst. Surg. A. G. Grant, M. B., 7th N. I., to afford medical aid to the detachment 12th Ben. Cav., in addition to his other duties from the 4th July 1872.

Dum Dum Station Order, dated the 18th May 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. W. D. Wilson, M B., 107th Foot, to the medical charge of the detachment 27th N. I., in adition his other duties; no medical officer of the Indian Medical Service being available.

20th Hussars.—Regtl. Order, dated the 10th July 1872, appointing Lt. C. Mangles to officiate as Adjt. and Qr.-mr., with effect from the 29th April to the 3rd May 1872, in room of Lieut. and Adjt. H. H. Perkin, and Lt. and offg. Qr.mr. M. S. Saunders, absent on special duty at the High Court, Lahore.

17th Foot (1st Bat.)—Regtl. Order, dated the 2nd May 1872, appointing Lt. J. W. E. Angelo to be acting Interpreter to the battalion, vice Lt. H. Hay.

Dated the 3rd July 1872, appointing Lt. W. W. Clarke to be Interpreter to the battalion.

19th Foot, 2nd Bat.—Regtl. Order, dated the 11th June 1872, appointing Capt. A. B. Morgan to be Interpreter to the battalion, vice Lieut. W. F. H. Grey, with effect from the 27th May 1872.

65th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 11th May 1872, appointing Lt. A. T. Weller to act as Interpreter, there being no qualified officer available.

31st N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 5th July 1872, directing Lieut. B. C. Graves, 2nd Wing Sub. and offg. Qr.-mr., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties, vice Capt E. W. Smyth, proceeded on leave.

33rd N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 5th July 1872, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the departure on court martial duty of Lieut. Col. J. Y. Gowan, 2nd in Command:—

Capt. S. C. MacTier, Adjt. and offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in command.

Lt. J. G. Kelly, 1st Wing Sub. and offg. Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Sub.

Lt. C. T. Bingham, 2nd Wing Sub. and offg. Qr.mr., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars.—Capt. S. Barrett, to England, for four months, from date of quitting regiment, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lt. Col., Bt. Col., W. K. Fooks, (13th Brig.) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot, 1st Bat.—Lt. F. J. Stuart, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

19th Foot, 2nd Bat.—Capt., Bt. Lt. Col., H. E. Jerome, V.C., for one month, from the 1st Aug. 1872, to Bombay, and thence to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

24th Foot, 2nd Bat.—Capt. A. C. Hallowes, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

105th Foot.—Lt. H. C. Symons (Instructor of Musketry) to remain in Cashmere, from the 6th to the 15th Augt., on private affairs, in extension.

Genl. List, Inf.—Capt. R. A. Price (Qr. Mr. 9th N. I.) to remain at Mootecharee, from the 16th Aug. to the 15th Oct., in extension, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Col. J. I. Murray, (Comdt. 14th Ben. Cav.) to remain at Bangalore, from the 10th July to the 26th Sept., in extension, on private affairs.

Indian Med. Establishment.—Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals C. L. Cox, (unemployed.) to Bombay, from the 28th June to the 28th July, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

### MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Ootacamund, 10th June 1872.

Col. A. H. A. Hervey, from general duty, Kamptee to Offg Comdt. 35th N. I.—from date of Col. Coode's departure.

Lt.-Col. W. H. A. Butler, from Offg Wing Officer 26th N. I., to general duty, Trichinopoly—on Lt.-Col. Knocker's rejoining the Regt.

Lt. and Bt.-Capt. F. H. Winterbotham, general list, doing duty with the Sappers and Miners, has obtained a certificate of qualification in Military Engineering.

Maj. J. E. Baillie, S. C., from general duty, Mercara, to general duty, Rangoon—on duty at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Comdg. 18th Hussars, appointing Lt. R. Knox to act as Adjt., vice Lt. and Adjt. F. A. Baines.

20th June 1872.—By the Officer Comdg. 7th N. I., appointing Capt. C. Mackenzie to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer without prejudice to his duties as Adjt., vice Lt.-Col. E. A. Saunders, on leave.

By the Officer Comdg. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, authorizing the issue of half an ounce of common salt per horse per diem, to 434 horses of the 16th Lancers, for sixty days, from 24th June 1872.

By the Officer Comdg. 9th N. I. appointing Lt. C. W. Walker to officiate as Qr. Mr. without prejudice to his duties as 2nd Wing Sub from the 23rd June 1872, vice Lt. W. Cooks, on sick certificate.

18th Hussars.—Lt. C. H. Simpson, in extension for 2 months—Neilgherries, sick certificate.

General Staff.—Brigr-Genl. A. W. Macintire, C. B., Commanding Southern District, 10 days, from 16th July 1872—Station leave.

Brigade Staff.—Maj. T. Dyer, Brig. Maj. Centre District, is granted 30 days extension of privilege leave.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail closes. | After-packet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | July 26 | 3-30 P.M. | 4-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | ,, 24 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | ,, 31 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| China | Aug. 15 | 3 P.M. | No after-packet. |
| Australia | July 27 | 3 P.M. | |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c. | Aug. 2 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Monday | Oct. 7 |
| Friday | July 26 | ,, | ,, 21 |
| ,, | Aug. 2 | ,, | ,, 28 |
| ,, | ,, 9 | ,, | Nov. 4 |
| ,, | ,, 16 | ,, | ,, 12 |
| ,, | ,, 23 | ,, | ,, 11 |
| ,, | ,, 30 | ,, | ,, 28 |
| ,, | Sept. 6 | ,, | Dec. 5 |
| ,, | ,, 13 | ,, | ,, 9 |
| ,, | ,, 20 | ,, | ,, 16 |
| ,, | ,, 30 | ,, | ,, 23 |
| Monday | ,, 14 | ,, | ,, 30 |

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

### CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

| | At 3 P.M. | | At 3 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | Aug. 15 | Tuesday | Nov. 5 |
| ,, | ,, 26 | ,, | ,, 19 |
| ,, | Sept. 9 | ,, | Dec. 3 |
| ,, | ,, 23 | ,, | ,, 17 |
| Tuesday | ,, 8 | ,, | ,, 31 |
| ,, | Oct. 22 | | 1873 |
| | | ,, | Jan. 14 |

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

| | At 3 P.M. | | At 3 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | July 27 | Saturday | Oct. 19 |
| ,, | Aug. 24 | ,, | Nov. 16 |
| ,, | Sept. 21 | ,, | Dec. 14 |

### MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

| REGULAR MAILS. | | SUPPLEMENTAL MAILS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | Aug. 2 | Friday | Aug. 9 |
| ,, | ,, 30 | ,, | Sept. 6 |
| Monday | Sept. 30 | Monday | Oct. 7 |
| ,, | Oct. 28 | ,, | Nov. 4 |
| ,, | Nov. 25 | ,, | Dec. 2 |
| ,, | Dec. 23 | ,, | ,, 30 |

### MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ............ July 24 Wednesday ............ Aug. 7

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ............ July 31 Wednesday ............ Aug. 14

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

### DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

| MAILS. | At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c. | At General Post Office. After-Packet. | At Branch Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore | 8 A.M. | 9-30 A.M. | 7-30 A.M. |
| For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only | 4 A.M. | 5 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous day. |
| For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor | 8-30 A.M. | 10 A.M. | 7-30 A.M. |
| For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona | 12 NOON. | 1-30 P.M. | 11-30 A.M. |
| For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Scind, Kattiawar, and Kutch | 4 A.M. | 6 A.M. | 5 P.M. of previous days. |
| For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry | 6 A.M. | ...... | 5 P.M. of previous day. |

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

## THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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Per Annum ...................... Rs. 10 0 0

Per Copy ...................... ,, 0 4 0

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BLODWELL—June 7th, at Poona, the wife of Frank C. Blodwell, Agent New Bank of Bombay, Ld., Dholleia, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CURTOYS—July 20th, at 13, Loudon Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. J. Curtoys, Esq., of a daughter.

ECHLIN—July 20th, at the Calcutta Dock, Howrah, the wife of John Echlin, Esq., Kanchrapara, of a daughter.

FARQUHARSON—July 19th, at Elambazar, Beerbhoom, the wife of William W. Farquharson, of a son.

MAYNARD—July 22nd, at Mupboni, near Garrawara, Central India, the wife of Chas. Maynard, Esq., Agent of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co., Ld., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NEWTON—CAMPBELL—July 15th, at Deh-a Dhoon, by the Rev. Mr. Woodside, Ernest Augustus Newton, Pleader, to Christian, second daughter of Duncan Campbell, Esq., of Argyleshire, Scotland.

DEATHS.

CHRISTIE—July 28th, at Howrah, Alexander Christie, Esq., C.E., E. I. R. of Allahabad.

DUNCAN—July 18th, at Nagpore, George William Roan, infant son of the late Mr. Robert Duncan, Accountant, Chief Commissioner's Office, aged 4 months and 28 days.

GAUMISSE—July 14th, at Allahabad, Mr. Henry Thomas Gaumisse, late Pensioner of the Government Secretariat Office.

LAYLEY—July 15th, at Secunderabad, Anne Caroline, the beloved infant daughter of Sub-Conductor Robert Layley, Commissariat Department, aged 3 months and 7 days.

PRIDDEN—July 10th, drowned in the Sukkur Pass, Indus, Lieutenant Charles Edward Pridden, R. E., Executive Engineer, Indus V. S. Railway, aged 30 years.

POWELL—July 16th, at Subathoo, Mary Ann Sophia Powell, the only and beloved child of W. and Catherine Powell, Commissariat Department, aged 2 years 8 months and 16 days.

PITTS—July 21st, at Agra, Mrs. C. S. Pitts, widow of the late W. S. J. Pitts, of Jeypore, aged 32 years 7 months and 25 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

*The Daily* "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

# The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1872.

WE were completely taken aback yesterday morning by the announcement, published in both the other morning papers, that, to use the *Indian Statesman's* words, "a telegram was received from Simla on Tuesday, instructing the Local Government to commence preparations for the construction of the line from Carwar to Yellapoor upon the opening of the cold season." The *Times of India*, with greater caution, said it had "received a telegram from Simla, a passage of which runs thus—'Construction of line from Carwar to Yellapoor will commence early this cold season.'" The *Times* draws from this message the inference that, "anyhow, the Carwar railway is now safe," but we are inclined to believe that its telegram is of no more value than the amusing letters it has published from time to time lately from ignorant correspondents at Carwar who declared the works were already in progress. We can state, with confidence, that the report of any orders on the subject having been received by the Local Government is quite unfounded. As to what is going on at Simla, we may quote the following passage of a letter from our own correspondent there, dated the 20th instant;—"I have had another long conversation this morning about the Carwar railway. The arguments lately put forward against it have excited great attention, and every effort is being made to test the estimates of traffic which have been advanced *pro* and *con.* It is confessed that the Government of India has to rely chiefly upon the local officers, but Government is fully alive to the folly of opening a new port unless a very, very, *very* strong case is made out for it. There is really nothing in Mr. Molesworth's report that would be of any use to you or your opponents. Molesworth certainly hazards the opinion that there is enough traffic, or will be, to make the line profitable, but his opinion on such subjects is not worth the paper it is written on"—except, of course, in the judgment of the *Times of India*, for that journal evidently thinks engineers are the only proper men to frame estimates of traffic. Now, this being the state of feeling at Simla last Friday, it is most unlikely that a sudden decision to go on with the line has since been taken. If the Secretary of State had sanctioned the scheme, we should have had a telegram from home to that effect; and, without the Duke's sanction, it is certain that the Supreme Government would not have done anything. We think, therefore, that the *Times of India's* correspondent must have been misled by erroneous information; but we have telegraphed to Simla and may have an answer before we go to press. Meanwhile, the *Times of India* will be glad to hear that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, quite undismayed by its bulletin from Simla, approved yesterday of the draft of the memorial to the Secretary of State, which will go home by to-morrow's mail.

Since the foregoing article was written, we have received the following telegram:—

"SIMLA, 24TH JULY, 6 P.M.

"You may safely contradict the *Times of India's* statement. Nothing official is known."

IT may have been observed that at the meeting of the Legislative Council, which is to be held at Poona on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Tucker will move for leave to extend the time for presenting the Report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Municipal Bill. We presume that the postponement of the presentation of the Report is not to be until the Greek Kalends, but still, it is also fair to presume from this announcement that the Municipal Bill is not yet ready for presentation to the Legislative Council. This may arise from one of two very different causes. It may be that Mr. Tucker and the Select Committee have enlarged their views in regard to the Municipal wants, or rather the Municipal necessities, of Bombay, and perceive the expediency of presenting a bill more in accordance with the spirit and with the demands of the time than their first draft is rumoured to be; or, on the other hand, it may be that the delay arises from a hope that the longer the presentation of the Bill is delayed the more the existing excitement in regard to Municipal affairs will be allayed, and so a measure of reform which would be scouted by the public to-day may be received with acquiescence, or at least with very little noise, to-morrow. There is, indeed, a third supposition which may find acceptance with some, and it is that the delay arises only from the inability of certain high officials to overtake the amount of work which rests upon them. Numerous complaints have been made of late of delays both in the political and the politico-judicial departments of the Bombay Governments, and of what is almost worse than delay, of staving off decisions by giving a judgment equivalent to "no action called for," and on captious and insignificant grounds. But though there is no doubt that there is something wrong in the upper departments of the Bombay Government at present, yet it would be gratuitous to suppose that mere inability to do the necessary work is the cause of the delay in the presentation of the Municipal Bill. Considering all the circumstances, it is far more likely that one of the two other reasons we have noted is the cause of that delay. Perhaps it does not really much matter which. However, it may be with individual civilians who are quite ready to take their pensions at any moment and retire into obscurity, feeling sure that the British nation will keep its contract with them, however they may have kept their contract with the British nation, yet we cannot suppose that a Government which still retains some sense of continuous life, or a Governor who hopes to retire from Bombay with credit, will fail to deal in some tolerably satisfactory way with the Municipal question in this city; for that question is important not so much in itself as in its relation to the whole political question in India. It is really of very little consequence whether Government delays the Municipal Bill in the hope that excitement regarding it will cease, or does so in order to bring itself up to the necessities of the time. So far from there being any excitement in the public mind beyond the clear necessities of the case, it is certain that delay will only being out those necessities more clearly, and probably reveal others which as yet remain in obscurity. So that if the delay arises from any hope of something like the existing muddle being again, and by mere lapse of time, accepted, such a delusion will only serve to bring about a more sweeping reform. But, on the other hand, if the postponement of the presentation of the Municipal Bill arises from a sincere desire on the part of its authors to make it more suitable and more acceptable, they have to beware lest when they resolve to purchase the Sibylline books, that the price is not largly advanced upon them, or, in other words, that when they at last, and after much pondering and many throes, make up their minds to a settlement of Municipal affairs, such as would have been acceptable a few months ago, they may not find affairs to be so advanced that such a settlement will be worth nothing at all.

On the whole, it appears most probable that the Municipal Bill is delayed in order that certain of its provisions may be reconsidered, and if only a reasonable speed be made in the reconsideration of these provisions, and they be altered satisfactorily, there seems no reason to doubt that the Government may settle Municipal affairs in Bombay at least for some years to come. At least any settlement likely to be come to at present can only be a tentative one, but, notwithstanding, it may be of such a kind as to give general satisfaction and to bear within itself the seeds of future peaceful development. With such an end in view it may be well for all interested in the matter to keep a watch on the proceedings of Government in regard to this Municipal Bill which has been so long coming, coming, but has not yet made its appearance. There is one point especially in which there is danger, that it will cause disappointment. It has been understood that a majority of the Council, and even the Governor himself, are averse to giving the Municipality any power of appointing its own principal officers or of exercising what would be generally regarded as sufficient control over them. We need not enter into the discussion of this subject at present, and only refer to it in order that the matter may be kept in notice. It is generally thought that unless the Municipality has the appointment of its own officers and proper control over them it cannot be expected to work satisfactorily, and it is to be hoped that the delay in bringing forward the Bill may end in this point being conceded to the Municipality.

SOME liveliness has been given to the proceedings of the East India Finance Committee by the late passages at arms between General Strachey and Mr. Fawcett. Hitherto the member for Brighton has held a rather splendid position in the Finance Committee, and it may safely be said that the Committee owes half the value of its labours to his searching leading questions and to the remarkable ability with which he has cross-examined the witnesses. We doubt not that even Mr. Fawcett's blindness has been of some advantage to him in this matter, for it has led him to keep all the financial details in his mind ready for use at any moment; but though the public has reason to be grateful to him, there is no doubt that his mastery over Indian Finance and his often unpleasant questions have caused a great deal of irritation among Indian officials. This irritation displayed itself, last Session of Parliament, in "the after dinner speech" with which Mr. Grant Duff assailed Mr. Fawcett, and some of the terms of which he afterwards withdrew. It has always struck us that, notwithstanding his hereditary connection with India, Mr. Grant Duff is curiously out of place as Under-Secretary of State for India. He would be much more in his element as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. His speeches and writings have displayed a most intimate acquaintance with the state of Europe and extraordinary powers of generalization and political foresight. For instance, in the chapters on France and Germany in his "Political Survey," a work which was published in the end of 1868, he pointed out very clearly the probability of the occurrence of the late war between France and Prussia and also the likelihood of its ending in disaster to France. Undoubtedly India is lamentably in need of high powers of political insight and generalization being brought to bear upon it, but the Under-Secretaryship of State for India is about the last place in which such powers can be exercised upon this country. In that position Mr. Grant Duff can no more see the present and future of India than he could have seen the danger impending over France if he had been a working Minister under M. Rouher. A thinker and a statesman is thrown away in the position of Under-Secretary of State for India as the Government is at present constituted, and to pit Mr. Grant Duff against Mr. Fawcett was of no use for the purpose intended, not because he is at all a less able man, but because his high powers were unworthy of being put to such a use. General Strachey is much more like the card to be played out against Mr. Fawcett by Indian officialdom. He is full of animal spirits, of audacity, of readiness, and, we had almost said, of impudence. A man of more intellectual capacity, such as Sir Bartle Frere or Sir John Strachey, would have an amount of respect for Mr. Fawcett which might stand in the way of the end to be attained, while the terrible statistician could easily have turned a more stupid man than the General outside in. It may be doubted, however, whether the officials will make much by General Strachey's vivacity. He will certainly not carry public opinion along with him, in the style which he has assumed towards the member for Brighton. Let us look, for a moment, at one instance of it which has a special local interest for Bombay. Mr. Fawcett inquired of General Strachey whether the tendency of local taxation was not to assume the form of a great number of taxes, and asked whether the witness was aware that there is going to be a local income-tax in Bombay levied on incomes above £5. In the course of his rather rambling reply to these questions General Strachey said, "You have been talking as though there had been as a matter of fact a great increase of taxation in India. I most distinctly deny that that is the case." This is a most unseemly tone for a witness to assume before a committee of Parliament and to a member of that committee who, at great personal trouble, has qualified himself for putting questions calculated to expose the real state of the finances of India. "You have been talking," forsooth! General Strachey was in the witness-box in order to answer questions and give such information as he possesses, not to be insolent to the most valuable member of the committee, and not to assume a tone as lofty as might have been assumed by a French Imperialist General before the downfall of Napoleon III. if examined by a committee of the late Corps Legislatif.

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

MR. KNIGHT, in his good-natured comments on what the *Times of India* calls Mr. Maclean's "political manifesto," has fallen into the error of supposing that Mr. Maclean claimed credit for having "dared to championize the down-trodden and oppressed non-official class." An Indian editor runs no great risk in attacking the present form of government; and Mr. Maclean never dreamt of vaunting himself as bolder than other journalists because he has done this. His remarks on the social annoyances to which a journalist may expose himself by plain speaking had reference exclusively to the policy of the *Gazette* in opposing the illegitimate gratification, for the benefit of influential firms in Bombay, of certain developments of that spirit of private enterprise of which, in its pure form, he has ever been a warm admirer. In taking this course, he has been compelled, on several occasions, to offend his best supporters, to sacrifice old friendships, and to incur much personal odium and pecuniary loss. But he does not at all wish to complain of his lot, as he has only done what every journalist ought to do, and, besides, there are few sorrows in this world for which one cannot find some compensation. Mr. Knight makes another mistake in supposing that Mr. Maclean's writings on such subjects are inspired by the talk of the Clubs. If Mr. Knight frequented Clubs, he would find that no one is more generally shunned at such places than the man who quarrels with people of good social standing. Mr. Maclean may plead guilty to the weakness of trying to ascertain often what other persons besides himself are thinking and saying; but surely this is a pardonable weakness on the part of a journalist who wishes to make his paper an image of the real life of the people among whom he lives, and not the phantasm of a diseased imagination. Mr. Knight may be able to judge all things for himself, but then in his own opinion he is an intellectual gem, of purest ray serene, while we other editors are only paste:—as he told his readers the other day, with charming simplicity, he "often thinks" he is "the only man in India who understands the real wants of the country." For our part, we look upon Mr. Knight as a man inhabiting a "looking glass world" of his own, and he is so ludicrously ignorant of the actual world of men and things that neither his praises nor his censures have any practical worth.

THE Bombay Revenue Settlement has many admirers and is not devoid of certain excellencies, but it is scarcely fitted for every part of the known world, though some Bombay officials doubtless think so. An attempt was made a few years ago to introduce it, or at least something very like it and modelled upon it, into British Burmah, and the scheme was supported by the then Chief Commissioner in Burmah, General Fytche. It did not, however, commend itself to the general body of revenue officers in the province, nor to the Supreme Government, and we learn from the last Administration Report on British Burmah that it is not to be imposed on that province. The whole question of the settlement of land revenue for British Burmah has been referred for consideration to a committee of the most experienced officers there employed.

## REVIEW.

FACHMAENNISCHE Berichte über die Œsterreichisch-Ungarische Expedition nach Siam, China, und Japan (1868-1871). Im Auftrage des K. K. Handelsministeriums redegirt und herausgegeben non Dr. Karl von Scherzer Ersten Beamten der Expedition. Mit einer Karte von Indien, einer Weltkarte und Holzchnitten. Stuttgart, Julius Mayer, 1872.

DR. SCHERZER, who is now Austrian Consul General at Smyrna, is well known in the East in connection with the Novara expedition of 1859-61, and the expedition of which the commercial results are given in the handsome volume now before us. It may be remembered that he was entertained in Bombay at a special meeting of the Asiatic Society before which he delivered an interesting address; and though this volume mentions on its title page only that it relates to Siam, China, and Japan, yet nearly one hundred of its pages are devoted to the commercial affairs of British India, while there are also extended notices of Singapore and Penang, Java, Manila, Cochin-China, and Cape Colony. Von Scherzer is rather the editor than the author of this work, though he also contributes largely to its contents, and besides the assistance of his able co-adjutors in the Mission of 1868-71 he has been able to avail himself of the assistance of a number of officials and merchants resident in the East. The work is not intended to be popular with general readers, but to present the merchant or the student with a mass of valuable and trustworthy statistical and other commercially useful information in regard to the East.

To give an idea of the contents of this volume we had best notice Dr. Scherzer's method of procedure in regard to British India. After giving the results of the last census, he proceeds to mention the means of conveyance, including those between India and Europe. A brief account is given of the various products of the land, and under the head of "Finance" we have, besides details of the revenue and expenditure of the country, an enumeration of the various banks and an account of the various coins, weights, and measures to be found in India. Next we have elaborate statistics as to the exports and imports, and an enumeration of the different mercantile firms in Bombay and Calcutta. Of both the export and the culture of cotton there are valuable accounts, and silk, coffee, and other products come in for their share of attention. These statistics are wound up by practical proposals for increasing the commercial traffic between Austria and India, and finally we have the names of the persons in India to whom he has been most indebted for the preceding information, and among whom stand prominent the names of Mr. Julian Danvers, Mr. Gumpert, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, and last, though not least, of "Sekretär der Bombayhandelskammer Herr James Taylor." It is very convenient to have a work of this sort at hand, for, up to its date and besides the other information which it gives, it is a species of Commercial Directory for India and the Far East. If we want to know what are the mercantile firms in Yokohama and Hiogo, and what is the present commercial condition of these Japanese ports, we have only to turn to Dr. Scherzer's compilation. Even on the diamond fields of the Cape some valuable information is given; there is an exceeding useful catalogue of all the measures and weights in use over the world, and the index is full as regards the principal subjects treated in the volume. We notice that, though this work is the result of an Austrian expedition and refers specially to Austrian interests, yet it is printed and published at Stuttgart, the capital of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. That pushing little Suabian state has perhaps as much interest as Austria in the development of commerce, but we suppose it is the printing and publishing activity of the enlightened Suabians which causes this volume to be published at Stuttgart rather than at Vienna or Pesth.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### TAXATION IN FRANCE.

### THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

PARIS, 23RD JULY.

The National Assembly have adopted the duties on silk, cotton, flax, hemp, and jute, which were proposed by the Commission appointed to enquire into the existing commercial tariffs.

GENEVA, 23RD JULY.

The Arbitration Tribunal will meet neither to-day nor to-morrow in consequence of an unforeseen difficulty which has arisen, but regarding which nothing is at present known.

LONDON, 23RD JULY, A.M.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day closed dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera 6 15/16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull and unchanged.

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|---|---|
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 8s. 3d. |
| 8¼ ,, ,, | 9s. 9d. |
| 40's Mule Twist | 1s. 3d. |

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* announces that Mr. Cowan's pension has been "allowed."

THE tour which the Viceroy will make before returning to Calcutta will be through Upper India.

MR. E. T. ATKINSON has been placed in charge of the preparation of the Gazetteer of the North-Western Provinces.

A SPECIAL telegram informs us that the Khan of Khelat and his Wuzzeer have been reconciled, Azad made overtures.

THE *Athenæum* informs us that a Russian expedition of 12,000 men is to march from Krasnovodsk against Khiva in August next.

THE people of Singapore were expecting a visit from the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, in the Russian frigate *Svetlana*, a few days after the departure of the last mail.

WE have the best authority for stating that there is no truth in the rumour regarding the probable amalgamation of the Bombay School of Art and the Poona Engineering College.

A MADRAS paper tells us that "the Collector's Department of the Municipal Office seems to have got into such a state that it is not known who has and who has not paid his taxes."

MR. MUIR, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Nagpore, takes three months' pri-privilege leave, and it is likely Mr. Lindsay Neill, Assistant Commissioner, Nimar, will act for him.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL has directed that Captain H. J. Barton, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, shall be placed at the bottom of the grade to which he belongs in that Department.

DURING the fortnight ending 30th June, Government promissory notes of the value of 13 lakhs of rupees were enfaced for payment in London, and 16 lakhs re-transferred from London, so that the balance against India now stands at 64 lakhs.

THE *Madras Times* thinks it is probable that the Acting Deputy Accountant-General at Madras will be appointed as Auditor and Inspector of the Madras Bank on behalf of the Government of India, in the same way as two officers of the Finance Department have recently been appointed for a similar object in regard to the Bank of Bengal.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to a Calcutta paper from Singapore:—"Things are not what they were at this sea-port. The Suez Canal has made its mark very plainly. Instead of a fleet of large merchant ships lying at anchor there are only a few Dutch or Siamese vessels. But, as a compensation, steamers from Europe—England chiefly—touch daily and pass on. This used to be rather a cheap place. It is now, if possible, more expensive than Hongkong."

THE *Indian Miror* says:—"We believe it is understood that Mr. Dampier, now officiating Home Secretary to the Government of India, does not return to the Bengal Secretariat. If this be the case, the Lieutenant-Governor will have the Secretaryship in the judicial and political departments filled up at once. Mr. Mackenzie, the Junior, but at present the officiating Secretary in those departments, is thoroughly qualified for the post by good service rendered in the Secretariat itself, and trained ability of the highest description. But he is (as outside expectants of the post may say) far too young for the post."

## MILITARY ITEMS.

CAPTAIN G. H. R. CODRINGTON, Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Police in the Tanna District.

THE services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Bonnor, Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE medal to be given to the best shot of the Infantry of the Army, in accordance with paragraph 4, of Clause 62, Army Circulars 1869, will be of silver instead of bronze.

CAPTAIN J. D. CRUICKSHANK, Royal Engineers, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence as follows:—Major F. C. Davidson, for 40 days, from the 1st August 1872, and Captain and Quartermaster J. Becke, 21st Regiment N. I., for 30 days, in extension from 19th July 1872.

THE standing medical committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., to-day, at 12 o'clock noon, to examine Lieut Foote, Royal Artillery, Lieut C. Mangles, 20th Hussars, Lieut Whitman, Royal Engineers, and such other officers as may appear before it.

WE are informed that two of the vacant posts of Brigade Major have been filled up by the appointment of Captain Maxwell to Allahabad, to officiate—and Captain Harger, permanently, to Jullunder.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

WE believe that the destinations of the Regiments and Batteries under orders for India from England will be as follows:—

C. Battery and Head Quarters C. Brigade—Bangalore.

B. Battery C. Brigade—Secunderabad.

H. M. 40th Regiment—Lucknow.

H. M. 51st Regiment—Fyzabad.

H. M. 43rd Regiment—Secunderabad.

—*Ibid.*

As the trial of Captain A. Lindsay, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, appears to excite considerable interest in military circles; and as there is, or has been, an impression abroad that the unfortunate officer was dealt with, in the first instance, in a somewhat summary manner,—we consider it but fair to all concerned to state that, although the circumstances which led to his being placed in arrest, could not escape the observation of the Viceroy, during his brief sojourn at Cawnpore, still there was no direct interference in the proceeding. The circumstances were duly reported to the highest military authority at the station, and a court martial is the result. Whatever conclusion the Court may arrive at, Captain Lindsay will have the benefit of good legal advice from his counsel, Mr. Warner, and we hope for the good name of the 1st Bengal Cavalry—"Skinner's Horse"—that he will be able to prove his innocence of the charges brought against him—or at least show some extenuating circumstances to mitigate the crime, and obviate the necessity of more than a severe reprimand.—*Ibid.*

WE hear that the Gibson Court Martial now sitting at Allahabad is likely to be a lengthy proceeding. The Court assembled on Monday, the 15th, and has continued to meet daily ever since. The cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution has been severe, even to riling the Rewah Rajah's Prime Minister, who is evidently unable to appreciate the quibbles and niceties of English law. It is expected that the Court may sit for many days yet, since the prisoner has several witnesses to call in his defence, all of whom will no doubt be subject to severe cross-examination by Captain Clementi, the prosecutor.—*Delhi Gazette.*

IT has long been a grievance with tradesmen, that officers going home on leave are allowed to

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

retire by the sale of their commissions while the amount of their debts in India was great. Of course the authorities have no sympathy with tradesmen, and care not a straw whether their claims are ever paid. But when the matter comes home to the regimental authorities, then it is found necessary at once to issue an order for the prevention of such dishonest transactions. So the Horse Guards have represented to their Commander-in-Chief in India, the difficulty experienced by them in the settlement of *regimental* debts of officers who proceed to England on duty or on leave, and who whilst at home retire by the sale of their commission. To prevent such inconvenience in future, the Commander-in-Chief directs that, when forwarding the leave or other papers of such officers to Army Head Quarters, commanding officers are to certify that all regimental claims have been satisfied to date of departure. If the Commander-in-Chief had added another sentence, to the effect "and the same is applicable to claims by, tradesmen, and others to whom such officers may be indebted," it would be a boon to a great many who now are impoverished, if not ruined, by "outstandings."—*Ibid.*

## THE SENTENCE ON LIAKUT ALI.

Our special correspondent at Allahabad telegraphs :—

Liakut Ali has been sentenced to transportation for life, subject to confirmation by the High Court. He has notified his intention to appeal.

## DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS AT JACOBABAD.

By special telegram despatched yesterday we learn that dangerous floods have advanced to Jacobabad. A portion of the cantonment is under water, and the natives are deserting the city. The floods, which are described as unprecedented, have made several breaches in the Muckanwai canal.

## HOME CRITICISMS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 28TH JUNE.

THERE was an interesting meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening. Mr. R. Shaw, the well known traveller in Eastern Turkistan, was there, and read a paper describing the physical geography of that country, its resources, and its political and social condition. As I cannot illustrate my letter with a map, I must trust to my pen to make myself intelligible to those of your readers who are more or less familiar with the leading features of that part of Central Asia. One of the results of Mr. Shaw's researches is to correct the conclusions formed on hearsay data and necessarily imperfect information by the great geographer Humboldt. The great belt of the Himalayas looking to the north and north east is flanked either for the whole or part of its course by two other well known ranges, the Karakarum, spelt Karakorum, range, and the Kuen Lun range. North of the Kuen Lun range, we come upon the comparatively low land of Eastern Turkistan or Yarkand, comparatively I say, for of course the whole of Eastern Turkistan is really high table land, though, surrounded as it is by mountain ranges of enormous elevation, it may for purposes of general description be spoken of as low lands, in contradistinction to the neighbouring mountains on the eastern face of the Himalaya and Kuen Lun ranges. Humboldt describes another range running nearly due north and south, and forming as it were an outer face to this high elevated region, which he calls the Belur Tagh, or, as it is called in some maps, the Bolor range. Mr. Shaw contends, and he has certainly had much better opportunity of arriving at a correct conclusion than Humboldt could have had, that there is no such range at all as the Belur Tagh or Bolor range. It has no existence, nor do the natives of the country know anything of such a range of mountains. The Belur Tagh, as some of your readers may be aware, is important as denoting a locality which forms a distinctive line of demarcation between the Mongolian races to the east of that range and the Indo-European races to the west and south. That such a range of mountains should therefore have to be removed from our maps, and our notions of the physical geography of Central Asia be so far modified, is a matter of no small importance to geographers. But the Bolor range or the Belur Tagh is not the great range of mountains Mr. Shaw thus sweeps away. He avers that neither the Kuen Lun nor the Karakarum range has any existence as a separate and distinct mountain range. The whole country between the western and northern face of the Himalayas and the plains of Yarkand or Kashgaria or Eastern Turkistan, for they all mean the same, Mr. Shaw says is one huge mass of mountains, and to call one part or one line of heights by the name of a separate range is absurd. He tells a story of the Hindoo Dewan of the Maharaja of Cashmere who accompanied himself and Mr. Forsyth's party on their trip to Yarkand. This man had been, on one occasion when the travellers were crossing these lofty mountains, sent on ahead to make preparations. He travelled in the orthodox Dewan fashion, in his palkee, and, having encountered serious obstacles, lost heart and returned, and Mr. Shaw met him coming back sitting in his palkee with his hands pressed against both sides of his head and suffering apparently great pain. Mr. Shaw asked him what was the matter, how far he had been, and how long it was since he had come down from the top. "Top!" he said in English, "it's all top." As another instance of the incorrectness of our maps, and the haziness of our ideas of those regions, he relates how a party of officers whom he met on a shooting expedition received certain directions from him as to the course they were to take. They were to return to Leh at a certain time by a certain road which would lead them direct. However, for some reason or other, they determined on taking another, and crossing what was in the map the lofty range of the Karakarum. They came to Leh however without finding the range anywhere. It has no existence! Mr. Shaw holds out great hopes of getting some valuable historical information regarding this country, about which we know as yet very little. I mean about its past history. While at Ladakh he made friends with the representative of the old rulers of Ladakh, whose family was expelled some two hundred years ago by an invading host from the north-east, a people whom he calls Sookoo, if I have spelt the name right. These people appear to have been a powerful tribe of nomads who conquered the whole of that country about two hundred years ago, and carried their arms as far south almost as to the confines of India. The Rajah, the present representative of the old ruling family of the country, has turned lama, and devotes himself to religious pursuits and literature, such as it is. He gave or lent Mr. Shaw some ancient Turkistan manuscripts containing historical records, and these are being now copied by some of the monks in the monastery at Ladakh, and Mr. Shaw hopes to find them all complete on his return. They will then have to be translated into Persian, from which language they will be retranslated into English. We may therefore look for some very interesting information from this quarter regarding the ancient history of this part of the world of which we are at present in ignorance.

Regarding the mineral resources of Eastern Turkistan, Mr. Shaw has collected some useful information. At Turfar, a city at the foot of the Thian Shan range, to the eastward of Yarkand, Dr. Henderson discovered some fossils which on examination proved to be fossils belonging to the coal measures; and, from them and allusions to stone charcoal which the natives made, he infers that there is every likelihood of the Attaligh Ghazee's dominions yielding bye-and-bye stores of that most valuable mineral, coal. In the discussion which ensued upon the paper, Sir H. Rawlinson remarked that coal in Central Asia was no new discovery, though of course he was not aware before of there being any in Yarkand. But he says the coal mines on the Jaxartes have been known for the last 1,000 years, and the Russians regularly used the coal derived from these sources for their steamers on the Oxus now.

But to return to Mr. Shaw. Another reason he alleged for discontinuing the use of the names of the Kuen Lun and Karakarum as signifying independent mountain ranges was the fact which he said he had satisfied himself upon, that the old idea of the watershed as applied to mountain ranges could not be applied to the elevated regions of these parts between the Himalayas and Yarkand, for the rivers and streams of that region, so far from rising as they were popularly supposed to do, and flowing southwards and northwards, according to the old established notions of the direction of the watershed, took a course which was certainly not determined by the supposed position of the different ranges, as accepted by all geographers, from Humboldt downwards. If, he argued, the Kuen Lun and Karakarum were, as they are represented to be, distinct ranges, then they would have a watershed of their own, and this Mr. Shaw declares most positively they have not.

There can be no longer any doubt as to the fact of Russia having obtained a footing in that country. Your readers are, I suppose, aware that these provinces of which I am speaking have within quite recent times been recovered from the Chinese. At least they have revolted from the Chinese, and are now independent Mahomedan empires or provinces. Of these Yarkand or Kashgaria is now ruled over by the Attaligh Ghazee, who recently sent an envoy to the Viceroy of India. North of this, and separated by another mountain region from it, is the smaller province of Kuldja, which, like its more powerful neighbour Yarkand, also revolted from the Chinese, and was held by a Mahomedan ruler till about a year ago, when it was conquered by the Russian troops, who now hold it. Sir Henry Rawlinson, who dilated a little on the political aspect of the question, was careful to inform the audience that the Russians were not in possession of the country in their own right, nor even by right of conquest, but they held it only vicariously for the Chinese Government; how long they would hold it thus vicariously, or whether they would give it up, or when they would give it up to the Chinese Empire, in whose name they hold it, he said he could not venture to surmise; and the idea of the Russians thus vacating their newly-acquired dominions in favour of the Chinese, whose agent they pretend to be, raised a general titter throughout the room. In fact, the way in which the learned President expressed himself was sufficient to show what he thought of the probability of the Russians giving up to the Chinese conquests they have just made. And he went on significantly to remark, that the position of Kuldja is exactly the same as that of Yarkand; each was not very long ago a province of the Chinese Empire, and as the Russians had out of their benevolence and loyalty to the Chinese been so good as to assist them and to recover the province of Kuldja, there was no reason, as far as he knew, why they should not, exactly on the same ground, and exactly with the same object, carry out their benevolent intentions by conquering Yarkand, also of course for the sole and exclusive benefit of the Chinese Empire, to hold it in trust for the Emperor of China. Is not this state of affairs the probable explanation of the late advances made by the Attaligh Ghazee towards an alliance with the British Government? We must look on it as an accepted fact. Sir H. Rawlinson went on to say, that we are destined at no very distant period, it may not be in our generation, to meet the Russians in those regions. We are gradually approaching each other, and there could be no reasonable doubt that the two Empires in Central Asia were destined to become contiguous. As Mr. Shaw however pointed out, there is a belt of mountainous country, not, as is generally supposed, a series of separate mountain ranges, but a huge elevated region, all mountain, of 600 miles in breadth, between the British frontier and that which will without doubt in no very long time be the Russian frontier. This region however, rugged and barren and mountainous as it is, is by no means so impassable as it has generally been represented to be, and Sir H. Rawlinson remarked that one of Babur's Generals marched a force diagonally across it from the north-west corner to the south-east as far as the Manasarowar lake without meeting any particular obstruction. The principal difficulty encountered in travelling in this region is want of fuel. There are no trees; food is generally procurable, and water, but fuel there is none. The discovery of coal, therefore, should it be found to exist in any large quantities in Yarkand, will do more than anything else to open out this region to commerce.

It seems that there is more recent information in Bombay regarding Dr. Livingstone than we have here; at least Sir H. Rawlinson stated that he had telegraphed to the Governor of Bombay for the latest information, and the answer to that message has been for some days before the public. Mr. Stanley is expected shortly in London with despatches from Dr. Livingstone, and a special meeting of the Society will be called when he arrives. Mr. Stanley will no doubt meet with a reception in England to which his enterprising spirit justly entitles him.

The Government seem to have been making the most of an able and willing witness in Col. Strachey, eliciting from him all that there is to be elicited in favour of the Public Works Department. As you are furnished with a report of the evidence, it is needless for me to make any comments upon it. Mr. Fawcett, who was called to order one day for interrupting the witness by asking if he was reading from notes, seems to have revenged himself upon the public by moving that strangers should withdraw. What earthly reason there could be for strangers not being allowed to listen to the opinions of Col. Strachey upon Government policy in regard to public works in India, it passes my feeble comprehension to understand. Mr. Fawcett, whatever people may think of his opinions, is about the most able man in the House of Commons; he has taken up India, and is not likely to let the subject drop till he has done something with it. And this Committee, though it is plodding along too slowly to please some people, will be by no means barren of results.

A curious case was decided in the Privy Council the other day. It was an appeal from Madras. The Rajah of Vizianagram was sued as zemindar. He pleaded that, his title not having been recognized, the plaint ought to be dismissed, and it was dismissed by the lower court. The High Court of Madras on appeal ruled that although the Rajah had not been correctly styled in the plaint zemindar, he being a member of the Legislative Council, and a Maharaja, yet that they thought this omission ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of substantial justice. Against this ruling the Maharaja appealed, and Mr. Field and Mr. Grady appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Mundell and Mr. J. B Norton, late of Madras, for the respondent. The appeal was allowed, the Court ruling that, in consideration of the importance of giving correct titles in India, the decision of the High Court ought to be reversed. It is a question of some importance, for the future litigants in drawing their plaints must be careful to distinguish "who's who."

While we are discussing the Euphrates Valley route to India, we are likely to see a line overland to Peshawur. The Russians have a scheme for a railway from the Caspian via Teheran to Shikarpoor and Peshawur. The length of the line will be 3,480 versts—a verst is two-thirds of an English mile about—this would make the line 2,320 miles, of this distance 580 miles would be in Russian territory. The connection between this line and the European lines will be effected by an extension now in progress and likely to be accomplished in about two years from the present time. That is a line from Rostov in the Don to Vladikavlia in Cis-Caucasia. Rostov is already a terminus connected with the European railways, and a length of 280 versts from Vladikavlia will bring the iron horse to Petrovski in the Caspian. The subject is mentioned by Mr. Radcliffe in a recent report on the outbreak of cholera in Russia. Mr. Radcliffe thinks that the connection of the East with Europe by means of railways will greatly add to the risk of introducing epidemic diseases.

## HONOUR TO HIM WHO IS KICKED RATHER THAN VIRTUOUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the late public dinner Mr. Connon made some very kind, and very true, remarks about Mr. Maclean. He said he honoured him because Mr. Maclean had asserted the Englishman's cause well and manfully, with a total disregard of vulgar prejudices, and with a determination not to subserve any man whatsoever. Mr. Knight, I see by to-day's *Statesman*, would have honoured you for all this as well as Mr. Connon had your course involved you in any disrepute, or obloquy, or self-sacrifice. This appears to me much as if he had said to Old Simon Benevolence, "You are a very good, generous soul, and have done much good to thousands, but still these virtues are not honour-worthy in themselves, and I will not do you honour for your qualities until you are kicked and spitefully used by men." Mr. Knight, I am sure, does not believe in this doctrine. But he is a sly fellow. He means to put forward something which if believed will bring himself great honour. His peculiar writings, always virtuous, I will assume, have undoubtedly brought him such disrepute, such obloquy, and possibly such self-sacrifice, pecuniary and otherwise, that he has folded his arms, passed his fingers desperately through his locks, and exclaimed bitterly, "I am the enemy of the people. Ha! ha!!" Now, don't you see that if people agree that it is necessary for a man to be laughed at and made disreputable before he be honoured, then Mr. Knight proves that no man ever lived who deserves more honour than he does? Ah, he *is* a cunning fellow! and what modesty, too, not to state his real meaning!—Yours,

Bombay, 24th July. SIMPLE SIMON.

## MISCEGENATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Ah ré! what this all noise about Parsee marry English lady? Parsee lady not good enough for Parsee? Eh? What he mean, "Admirer of Parsees," by say we Parsee wives and mothers not want rise above our present state of civilization? If "Admirer" not Parsee, what he know about our civilization? If we not civilized, then who? "Admirer" think civilization means flatter rich Parsee? Young Parsee civilized? English lady may take him. Parsee lady not want him. He like his dress—not English,—not Parsee. Tell English, (big fool, believe anything!) "I rise above the prejudice of the Parsee priests," and use big words. (English people don't like priests). Then young Parsee go home and practise Parsee ceremonies, and pretend to be Parsee. He not believe in Parsee religion, but not got courage to throw it off altogether. He ashamed of true Parsee religion, so make English believe Parsee religion same as Deist. He want true Parsee, whom he call "ignorant Parsee," to think him Parsee, so he practise Parsee ceremonies. That not honest—Parsee religion not same as Deism, and if young Parsee not believe in Parsee religion then why not throw off Parsee clothes, Parsee puggree, (ugly thing!) and Parsee religion, and wear English clothes and say what religion he do believe. What nonsense "Admirer" talk! Parsee religion pure worship of God! Of course! But must practise all rites and ceremonies or not Parsee religion. Some nasty—I don't like them, but must be done, or not Parsee. If practise rites and not believe, then he insult God. Can't humbug God same as humbug John Bull. By "pure worship of God" "Admirer" means Deism. If young Parsee is Deist, why not say so, and leave off pretend to be Parsee? Parsee, if really Parsee in religion, can't marry English woman, and if he could, Englishwoman big fool to marry him. Englishwoman may marry Parsee who is Deist. Parsee woman don't want him. Only want true honest Parsee. AWABAI.

## BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We understand Government has issued an order to repair the landing ceiling of the Bombay Mechanics' Institute, which gave way a few days ago.

A NATIVE EPICURE.—It is stated by a native paper that the Raja of Nadode is so very fond of eating a certain kind of fish that he has sent nearly fifty persons to Mandvie to procure the fish for him.

ILLEGAL SALE OF POISON.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee fined one Jeewan Damjee five rupees, for selling poisons without having obtained a licence from the Police Commissioner.

RAIN AT MANDVIE.—A correspondent states that there was a heavy fall of rain at Mandvie last week. The rainfall up till 18th inst. amounted to nearly 23 inches. Sowing operations have been completed.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a Hindoo labourer named Nubee Emam, employed in the Gun Carriage Department, had the fingers of his left hand smashed by machinery. The man was soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THEFT.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Maratha named Gunnoo Patloo was convicted of stealing a pocket-book, containing three rupees, belonging to one Mahadew Ramjee, and sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

EXHIBITING AN OBSCENE PAINTING.—Mr. Woodward, the Acting Second Magistrate of Police, yesterday sentenced a Mussulman named Abdool Curreem to seven days' rigorous imprisonment, for exhibiting an obscene painting in public.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.—A Mussulman named Ahmed Allaruckia was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with selling illicitly by retail spirituous liquor without a licence from the Commissioner of Police, and was fined Rs. 20.

OBSTRUCTION.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a man named Bhagia Walljee was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with causing an obstruction at the landing-stage at the Custom House Bunder. He admitted the offence and was fined two rupees.

THE EFFECTS OF THE MONSOON.—A portion of the side wall of a house, situated in 2nd Coomarwada Street, and belonging to one Ramjee Soombajee, fell in on Tuesday, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The damage done to property is estimated at Rs. 100.

OBSCENE CARDS.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, one Ebrahim Lutif was charged with selling an obscene pack of cards to one William Venus, in the service of the P. and O. Company. He was convicted and fined twenty rupees.

VAGRANCY ACT.—Henry Phillips, an European, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mahomedan named Mahomed Sultan was charged with gaming with dice and money in a public place. He was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.—The *Belgaum Summachar* strongly condemns the scheme of laying down a railway from Carwar to Hooblee. The writer holds that the proposed line will prove an utter failure, as a commercial concern; and gives figures and calculations to prove that such would be the case. It beseeches Government to reconsider the subject.

REDUCTIONS IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—A correspondent of a Marathi paper complains that the new Post-Master-General of this Presidency has been making extensive reductions in the department. The paper thinks that these reductions are injurious not only to the employés in the Postal Department, but to the interests of the community at large.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—At a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on Tuesday, issues were settled by the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd in the case of Dinbae v. Eduljee Nanabhoy, in which the plaintiff applies for dissolution of marriage on the ground of defendant's incapacity to consummate the marriage. Mr. Jehanghier appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

THE GOLF CLUB.—On account of the marshy state of the Maidan the members of the Royal Bombay Golf Club have been compelled to postpone the competition for the St. George's medal, which was announced to take place yesterday and this morning. The days now fixed for the contest are Tuesday and Wednesday, the 30th and 31st inst., when we hope for fine weather and a numerous gathering of enthusiastic Scotchies.

DISCOVERY OF A LARGE BELL AT AHMEDABAD.—The *Sumsheer Bahadoor* states that a large bell, weighing about three maunds, was discovered the other day at Ahmedabad in a piece of vacant ground somewhere near the house of Mr. Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy. The missionary of the station claims the bell as belonging to the church there, but the Bahadoor thinks that it belongs to some old Shrawak temple.

JOONAGHUR STATE.—The *Bombay Summachar* states that in the Joonaghur State the officer entrusted with the supervision of all criminal courts has issued an order to the effect that all fines should be levied in korees only, and not any other coin current in that State. The order is said to have been issued with the object of facilitating accounts, in keeping of which the now prohibited practice of receiving payment in several coins occasioned much difficulty and led to much confusion. But in issuing this order, observes our contemporary, the convenience of the ryots, particularly of the poorer ones, was not taken into consideration.

ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA IN SWEATMEATS.—On Tuesday morning last, a Hindoo woman named Rajoo, and her son, Mahadoo Ithoo, residing in a house on the New Foras Road, were found by the police lying insensible in their room. They were soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where it turned out that they were suffering from the effects of poison, supposed to be dhatura. It seemed that on the previous evening a friend of theirs arrived from Poona on a visit. The man had brought with him some native sweetmeat which he induced them to eat. They ate a portion of it, and after a while became delirious. This friend has disappeared, and the police are making enquiries as to his whereabouts.

HINDOO MAHARAJS AND THE GIVING OF EVIDENCE.—We observed that Kanya Laljee Maharaj arrived here from Kota on the 10th inst. He was received at the station by Messrs. Luckmidas Khimjee, Khutao Muckoondjee and several other Hindoos. It is stated that the Maharaj has come to Bombay to give evidence in a certain case now pending in the High Court. Formerly the Hindoo Maharajs objected on various grounds to appear before a court of justice, but since the great Maharaj libel case they have seen that a Maharaj can be compelled to give evidence before the highest tribunal in the presidency. It may be mentioned that the other day Jeewanlaljee Maharaj left Bombay to avoid service of the summons which was issued from the High Court.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—At a sitting of the Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Gibbs presiding, Mr. Taylor, on behalf of Charles J. Mackinlay, an insolvent, wished the application for an interim order to stand over. The opposing creditor had put in some affidavits which had just then reached the learned counsel. His client was now dying in jail, and there was a doubt whether he would live to tell the tale. Mr. Starling appeared to oppose the application. His Lordship directed that the application should be renewed when the affidavits in reply on behalf of the insolvent were ready; and that, if necessary, the application should be made to the judge in chambers.—Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia, the opposition in whose case had been withdrawn, appeared for his discharge, which was granted him. His liabilities amounted to Rs. 42,493, and the bad assets to Rs. 3,845.

## HIGH COURT.—25TH JULY.

(Appeal before the Hon. ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

1-69—C. Tyabjee—Narron Juggonath v. Bai Jussada widow—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
653-70—C. Tyebjee—Cooverbai widow v. Manockbai widow—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

636-70—Jefferson and Payne—Visram Ebram and another v. D. J. Jenkins and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.
42-72—Jefferson and Payne—Ranibaee, &c. and others v. Fazulbhoy Nansey—J. Cleary.
10-71—Jefferson and Payne—Visram Ebram and another v. D. J. Jenkins—Remington, Hore, and Langley.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

FOR JUDGMENT OF QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

585-71—Dallas and Lynch—Sooguuchund Sewdass and another v. Moolchund Johareemul—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

FOR INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Dallas—Sattaybhamabai widow (a pauper) v. Bai Navivou.

LONG CAUSES.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Sooguuchund Sewdass and another v. Heeralall Shigramjee and another—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
679-70—Garud—Jeevajee Kessoredas Patel v. Ramchundra Luxmonjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
719-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Merwanjee Manockjee v. The Secretary of State for India—Rimington, Hore, and Langley; Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Hearn.
431-70—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Thackersey Poonjasha and others—No appearance.
1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee Majoo v. Goolbaee, widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Settled.
339-70—P. Dinshaw—Kullianjee Muddoojee v. Kessowdas Dwarkadas—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

26TH JULY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

LONG CAUSES.

429-69—Dallas and Lynch—Hassum Mahomed v. Ahmed Mahomed, &c.—Khunderao M.—Part heard.
581-71—Judge—Shaik Tyab v. Fatmabibee and others—Hope and Dr. Dallas.
582-71—Judge—Jeevajee Essajee and another v. Fatmabibee and others—Hope and Dr. Dallas.
520-71—C. Tyebjee—Hanifabai widow and another v. Zeelaikbabai widow and others—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
635-71—G. J. Mody—Dadabhoy Hubibhoy v. Somebai widow and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
655-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Memon Hajee Sullamon, &c., v. Baee Bajabaee widow—C. Tyabjee.
660-71—Shamrao Pandoorung—Megbaee widow, v. Premjee Kahanjee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.
663-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Balcrustna Ramchundra v. Merwanjee Nowrojee and another—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
685-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Luxumivaoo, widow, v. Ruttonbaee, widow—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
667-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Nitaram Poonjaram v. Nurrotumdas Gooloomul and others—P. Dinshaw.

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE STEAM SHIP ETHIOPIA, 718 tons, Captain T. Saunders, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy, and six deck passengers.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on Saturday per P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Golconda :—

From Calcutta to Madras—Mr. H. K. Gordon, Mr. J. Murdoch, Dr. and Mrs. King and European servant, Lieut. B. M. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Sheriff, infant and ayah.
For Galle—Mr. T. E. Carter and Captain A. Walker.
For Sydney—Mr. H. A. Harrison.
For Venice—Mr. R. Thompson.
For Southampton—Mr. Wyman and Mr. R. Southby.

The Golconda took the following passengers from Madras :—

From Madras to Venice—Mr. John Jones and Mrs. Jones, Captain Thompson, and Mr. G. K. McKerie.
For Southampton—Mrs. Smith and child.

### STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| HIGH WATER. | | JULY. | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Time. | Height. | | Time. | Height. |
| H. M. | FT. IN. | | H. M. | FT. IN. |
| 2 37 m | 4 6 | Thursday ...... 25 | 8 36 m | 5 3 |
| 2 57 a | 6 1 | | 9 24 a | 5 3 |
| 3 32 m | 3 8 | Friday ......... 26 | 9 28 m | 3 9 |
| 3 43 a | 5 0 | | 10 14 a | 4 10 |
| 4 30 m | 3 4 | Saturday ....... 27 | 10 22 m | 2 7 |
| 4 30 a | 4 0 | | 11 8 a | 4 6 |
| 5 38 m | 2 8 | Sunday ......... 28 | 11 27 m | 1 7 |
| 5 20 a | 3 1 | | ...... | ...... |
| 6 58 m | 2 7 | Monday......... 29 | 0 7 m | 4 4 |
| 6 17 a | 2 3 | | 0 43 a | 0 10 |
| 8 15 m | 3 1 | Tuesday......... 30 | 1 8 m | 4 4 |
| 7 26 a | 1 8 | | 2 1 a | 0 7 |
| 9 20 m | 3 8 | Wednesday ... 31 | 2 10 m | 4 7 |
| 8 35 a | 1 9 | | 3 13 a | 0 11 |

Moon—Last Quarter, 27th, 0h. 9m. P.M.

## THE BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

ON Tuesday the Bombay Football Club again delighted a great number of spectators near the Bandstand. Notwithstanding the uncertain state of the weather, the assembly, both of players and spectators, was the largest we have yet seen, and the numerous gharries, with their fair occupants, lent grace to the scene and ardour to the players. We have hopes that the appreciative beaming smiles which constantly shot across the ground in the direction of the players prognosticated that football evenings will become an institution. A player remarked to us that if "the 19th Band would serenade us *sub tegmine fagi* (or whatever the big tree is) it would be—

> 'Stirring, martial, Juvenal, somewhat Virgil,
> Down by the side of the rippling waters, under the weeping willow tree.'"

The game was England against Scotch and Irish. In numbers and strength the sides were so equally divided that after an hour's excellent play no advantage was gained. The Scotch and Irish started with the wind at their backs, and till half time was called monopolized more than half the ground, but when the Saxon Kerls got the benefit of the "balmy," they decidedly turned the scale in their advantage; but, as before remarked, no goals were scored, and not even so much as a run-in was secured. We were glad to see that the game was not on this occasion confined so much to two or three players on either side. The forwards went to it in proper "School House" style, and the runners had to knuckle down sharp. One feature of the game was the perfect good temper preserved among the players, which was rather wonderful considering there was law on both sides.

## THE "INTERNATIONAL" MATCH.

FATE or well-matched skill having decreed a tie between the Scotch and their colleagues and the English, the football combatants of Tuesday night are determined not to rest with this milk-and-water conclusion, but have sworn a great oath, each according to the characteristic product of his country, to vanquish their opponents or make a creditable endeavour to perish in the attempt. Accordingly they will enter the lists again to-morrow night, and once more they will struggle with the fire and determination that fill the breasts of patriots in the hour of foreign menace. Once more the rain may swish in futile efforts to quench an enthusiasm it has no respect for; but, putting rain to flight, once more, we are sure, shall

"Bright eyes rain influence"

from the occupants of five hundred carriages, and once more shall features wreathed in Hebe's smiles cheer on the contending representatives of the mountain, bog, and fen, to do their utmost in a cause so great. To be prosaic for an instant—no easy matter considering this impending shock of nations—we believe that the number of gharries present on the Esplanade on Tuesday night, notwithstanding the nasty weather, has never been excelled on any previous similar occasion. The Bombay Football Club has evidently struck a vein in that mine of home love which is in every Briton, and hence doubtless the extensive appreciation it has met with.

## THE WRECK ENGLAND.

THE high tides and rough squalls that have prevailed during the last two or three days have pretty well settled the fate of the England. Her stern has been washed away, her mizen mast has gone by the side, and more of her will be broken down with every tide. The Marine Court of Inquiry will sit to-morrow.

## THE RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF YOUNG INDIA.

ADDRESS BY A CALCUTTA BABOO.

A MEETING of natives, mostly young Hindus, was held on Tuesday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to hear an address in English by Baboo Protap Chunder Mozoomdar of Calcutta. The attendance was very large, and several European ladies and clergymen were also present. The Baboo was received with cheers on his arrival in the hall. The members of his family sat in the upper gallery. The Baboo, it is said, was lately editor of the *Indian Mirror* newspaper, and intends to make a lengthened stay in Bombay in order to be present at the prayer meetings of the Prarthana Somaj. Mr. Dadoba Pandurang was called to the chair.

The Chairman said—I introduce to you Baboo Protap Chunder Mozoomdar, whose lecture, I hope, you will find very instructive and very edifying.

Baboo Protap Chunder said that, since his visit to Bombay about two years ago, he had been wandering over this great country, visiting different places, and enjoying the friendship of his educated countrymen. Wherever he had been, he had been delighted to receive the same loving welcome that had been accorded to him whenever he came to this presidency. He could say from personal observation that the whole of India, under the benign influence of the British Government, is being knitted by the bonds of a common education and by the bonds of a common brotherhood; and it seemed to him as if the nation, which had hitherto lain in darkness, was raising up its head among the good and great nations of the world. Enlightened ideas are everywhere to be found; old customs are relaxing their hold, and old prejudices are giving way before the dawning light of knowledge; and a feeling of patriotism and brotherly union is springing up. It is no longer a strange thing to hear the ideas of the West enunciated by the young men of this country, and no longer a strange thing to hear them express their thoughts freely. All this is common. Perhaps one part of the country may be more advanced than another part; perhaps one presidency may be more advanced than another, but wherever one went, he found one common feeling of union, one common feeling of sympathy, springing up—pure convictions and lofty ideas. What was the conclusion to be drawn from this? Was it to be concluded that these men are on the same level of elevated morality, of elevated religion? The Baboo was sorry to answer in the negative. It is very delightful to be associated in one common bond of brotherhood and of sympathy, but the bonds loosen and the sympathy wears out when one brother cannot unite with another in the great work of practical usefulness. Side by side with those pure sympathies, lofty ideas, brotherly love, &c., stands an immense fabric of darkness, a power of evil, which overshadows all the dawning of light from the West. Who does not know what it is? It is orthodoxy. All tremble before its power. But how is it, asked the Baboo, that enlightened ideas cannot do battle with exploded, orthodox ideas? How is it that the light of refinement cannot stand for a single minute before all that is dark, the darkness of error and of falsehood? He had no doubt most of those who suffered under its inflictions fretted and fumed at its arrant untruth and injustice; but they did very little more than that. While, on the one hand, the old orthodox people have all their heart in, and give all their soul to the maintenance and preservation of those powers and institutions which they believe to be true; and while they have faith to support them in their superstitious views, the reformers, on the other hand, have no heart in the work they have undertaken. No mere boasting, no mere professions, said the Baboo can enable the reformers to cope with the powers of darkness and of error. All the education which the beneficent British Government gave them was insufficient to give them unity in practical life and unity in the field of action. No mere intellect, no more refinement can reach the depths of humanity. The power of knowledge simply affects the upper crust of the mind, while the inner remains unchanged and unedified. The light of Western ideas had been found insufficient for this purpose, whereas it had doubled their responsibility. There was some excuse for the orthodox who believed error to be truth and supported it; but with what face, the lecturer would ask, does a man who believe error to be error, with what face does he belie his convictions? The reformers, he regretted to say, were content with words; they had no unity in action. They needed to borrow the earnestness, the faith of orthodoxy; they needed its enthusiasm to help them on. They required something that would go deep into the very bottom of their natures, a something which would make them see the world in another light than that in which they had been accustomed to view it. In studying the history of his country, the lecturer said he had been struck by the spiritual, the religious consciousness of the people: every thing good and great was, he thought, concentrated in this religious consciousness; and, in his opinion, they must go back to the primeval ideal which fired the actions of their ancestors. The Baboo eloquently described here from personal observation the religious changes in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab, which have been effected since Nanuck propagated his pure ideas of the Deity, and how great a fervour and enthusiasm about religion still exists in those places. He next briefly reviewed the career of Chytunna, who flourished about the time of Luther, and eulogized the spirit and the work of our Lord Jesus Christ. They (Nanuck and Chytunna) inspired into their converts the enthusiasm of devotion, and never made much of the outward marks of reform, as was the fashion at the present day to do. In their present position, the Baboo would exhort the reformers to wait for the light which comes from above. There must be warmth in their devotion: for, he said, light without warmth is worse than darkness; and they should seek in vain to overcome the power of orthodoxy by mere enlightenment unless they had the internal strength of this light from above. Speaking of the present spiritual state of his educated countrymen, the Baboo confessed he trembled to look at the scepticism and unbelief which was springing up with the spread of English education in this land. They imbibed a spirit of unbelief; they had not the courage to fight error openly; and in private life they did servile homage to the demon of error. The lecturer advised them to have faith, earnestness, and enthusiasm in their hearts and preach their views boldly and freely. If they did not do this, they belied their convictions, they belied their very humanity. He asked them to unite in adoration of their one common father in bonds of one common unity. As they had met in public, so he would hope to meet them in private to consult for the purpose of devoted and enthusiastic worship. They should no longer remain cold or apathetic; but should meet together zealously and enthusiastically to unite their hearts in worship. He told the audience that this religion had made some progress in his part of the country. They had obtained the support not only of natives, orthodox and heterodox, but of liberal-minded Europeans, and also of European clergymen, who knew that the tenets of their religion were those of loving worship and enthusiastic devotion.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, seconded by Mr. Ramcrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, proposed a vote of thanks to Baboo Protap Chunder for his able and eloquent address. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business of the meeting.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—All who know the perils attending the early years of childhood will be interested in the following observations by Thomas Hunt, Esq., M.R.C.S., in the *Medical Times* :—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

## A QUESTION AS TO PLEADERS' FEES.

RAO SAHEB VISHWANTH NARAYEN MUNDLIK *vs.* KAMALJABAEE SAHEB NIMBALKAR.

THE following is the judgment of Mr. Justice Gibbs in this case, which was delivered a few days ago. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Venayek Hurrichund, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr Latham, instructed by Mr. D. S Garud, appeared for the defendant.

MR. JUSTICE GIBBS said—This is an action for the recovery of a sum of money, due on an agreement passed by the defendant's agent to plaintiff, as his fee for acting on behalf of the defendant who had to appear as guardian of her minor son in special appeal No. 658 of 1867, which was heard and determined on the 6th of April 1869 by this Court on its Appellate Side, where plaintiff practises as a pleader. Seven issues have been raised—namely, 1 Whether the suit is not defective in respect to parties in so far as it seeks to charge the estate of the infant son as in the plaint mentioned. 2. Whether the defendant by her agent or otherwise executed or delivered to plaintiff the bond as in the 2nd para of the plaint alleged. 3. Whether the defendant has charge of the estate of her infant son as in the 6th para of the plaint alleged. 4. Whether defendant requested plaintiff, as in the 8th para of the plaint alleged. 5. Whether the sum claimed, Rs. 5,371-15-6, is not an extravagant and unreasonable charge. 6. Whether the contract in the 2nd para of the plaint alleged is not void on ground of public policy. 7. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover the sums claimed or any part of them. But as the plaintiff in his evidence requested that a decree might be given against the defendant personally, instead of against her as guardian of her minor son and of his estate, no finding will be necessary on the first and third issues. The facts are these: The plaintiff who had before been engaged as pleader in a previous special appeal in the same case, was, on the 13th October 1867, again engaged to prosecute a second special appeal before this Court on its Appellate Side, and received an agreement paper setting out what his fees were to be, executed by one Sadasew Mahiput, acting under a power of attorney for Kamaljabaee, who is stated therein to be acting as the guardian of her minor son. The same attorney signed the necessary *vakeelatnama* or authority for plaintiff to appear in the special appeal which was heard and determined in favour of the defendant Kamaljabaee. Sadasew Mahiput is dead and, acting, it is alleged, under some instructions from the Political Agent of the Southern Maharatta Country, the defendant refuses to pay the amount due under the agreement passed to plaintiff for his remuneration, in accordance with Act 1 of 1846, sec. 7, hence the present suit, which, as the defendant, the mother of one of the principal Chiefs of the Kolapoor State, resides out of the jurisdiction of this Court, has received the previous sanction of a Judge before being filed under the provisions of section 12 of the Charter. The first point for me to notice is the question whether this agreement should not be held to be void as being against public policy, and whether the remuneration fixed is not extravagant. The issues on this point are raised on the strength of the case of Grose *vs.* Amertamaya Dasi (4 B. L. R. O. C. J., p. 1) That was a case in which a widow, having a claim to an estate, engaged Grose as her agent, to take proceedings at law in her name to recover her rights giving him half of what might be decreed to her, outright, as his reward, and a lien on the other moiety for expenses to be incurred. The former portion of the agreement was held to be contrary to public policy, the latter portion not; and it is owing to the judgments in this case being very lengthy and important that I was obliged to defer giving judgment. I have read the judgments of Sir B. Peacock and Mr. Justice Macpherson who sat in appeal in that case, and I must say that there is nothing decided thereby which, in my opinion, militates against the claim of the plaintiff in this case. Here the suit had been filed, had been through two Courts, and is specially appealed to the third—a pleader is required and his fee is fixed at Rs. 4,000—but the agreement also provided that such should be a minimum, to be increased should a quarter share of the amount by which the High Court on appeal might reduce the sum to be paid for redeeming the estate, be in excess of Rs. 4,000, in which case the plaintiff was to receive a sum equivalent to such quarter. Sir B. Peacock lays down the rule made by the Privy Council in Fischer *vs.* Kumala Naicher (in 8 Moore's Ind. App., p. 187) as his guide, viz. "It must be something against good policy and justice, something tending to promote unnecessary litigation, something that, in a legal sense is immoral and to the constitution of which a bad motion in the same sense is necessary" Now applying this rule to the present case, I cannot see that the contract which is of a nature allowed to be made by Act I. 1846, sec. 7, comes within this rule. I regret that such contracts are still, not only allowable, but rendered necessary, by the faulty state of the law regarding the remuneration of pleaders in this presidency; but much as I should wish to see the *status* of the pleaders in this respect raised, and placed more on a par with the advocates of the High Court, I cannot but hold that until the Legislature will take up the matter and pass a new law, such agreements as that now sued on must be upheld. I have had personally much conversation with the pleaders practising on the Appellate Side of this Court on the subject, and I believe they are quite as ready as the Judges to have the matter of their fees reformed and placed on a proper basis. As to the extravagance of the amount I cannot say that it is proved. The labour of properly preparing a heavy case on the Appellate side is great. This case was 20 months pending, counsel were employed in it, and the translators' fees amounted to more than Rs. 400, and the plaintiff swears he had, after its decision in the High Court, long and intricate instructions to give to the pleaders in the Division Court in getting the decree executed. Rao Sahib Vishwnath Mundlik has a high standing among the Appellate side pleaders, and while doubtless a junior might have been obtained for a less sum, he had a right to place a price on his own services, which defendant could agree to or not as she chose. Having disposed of this portion of the case, I would merely add that I can see no objection to a decree being given against the defendant personally. She alleges she is guardian of her infant son, a resident beyond the British territory. She has been allowed to act so in the Courts, but whether in this case she acted for his benefit or no is not a question for me to decide so as to bind the estate. All I am asked to do is to decree against her for a sum which her own constituted attorney engaged to pay on her behalf, and I do not see any objection to my so doing. I therefore find the 2nd and 4th issues in the affirmative—the 5th and 6th in the negative. On the 1st and 3rd, as abovementioned, no finding is required, and on the 7th I find for the plaintiff in the sum claimed with costs against the defendant personally.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMON JAIL.

No. 3,241 of 1872.

Judicial Department, Bombay Castle, 15th July 1872.

Letter from the Superintendent of Her Majesty's Common Jail, Bombay, No. 44, dated 22nd March 1872, submits the annual report of the administration of the Common Jail for the year 1871, and states that every possible care has been bestowed on its preparation, and due attention paid to the remarks made by the Inspector General of Prisons (on the last year's return) No. 1,697, dated 21st June 1871, which accompanied Government Resolution No. 436 of the 27th January 1872.

Report by the Inspector General of Prisons, No. 1,220, dated 23rd May 1872, offers his remarks on the above.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

IT is satisfactory to note that the various returns and statistical statements, which accompany the report of the Sheriff and Superintendent of Her Majesty's Common Jail, Bombay, on the administration of that jail for the year 1871, have been prepared with far greater accuracy and care than those which were submitted with the report for the previous year, and are consequently free from the errors and miscalculations which rendered the returns for 1870 comparatively worthless. With the exception of a few mistakes of minor importance the statements now furnished are correctly framed.

2. The number of prisoners remaining in the Common Jail on 31st December 1871 was 163 males and 14 females. During the year 1871, 1,274 male and 134 female prisoners were admitted, showing an increase over the number received in the previous year of 313 males and 72 females. The total number of prisoners in the jail during 1871 was 1,437 males and 148 females, or in all 1,585. The daily average strength of convicts under confinement was 197·7, of whom only 15·2 were women. Of the 1,437 male prisoners 94 were Europeans, 20 Eurasians and West Indians, and 1,323 natives. In 1870 the number of male Europeans and of Eurasians and West Indians was respectively 182 and 6. The decrease in the number of Europeans committed to jail was therefore very marked in 1871, the number being little more than one-half of what it was in 1870. On the other hand, there was a very serious increase in the number of Mohammedan and Hindoo prisoners of both sexes confined in the jail in 1871, as compared with the number in the preceding year. The number of Mussulman prisoners rose from 319 in 1870 to 561 in 1871, showing an increase of over 75 per cent., and that of Hindoo prisoners from 563 in 1870 to 760 in 1871, exhibiting an increase of 35 per cent.

3. Of the male prisoners 167 were labourers, 108 artificers, 203 shopkeepers and traders, 293 domestic servants, 25 (of whom 5 were Europeans) persons in the service of Government, and 111 had no ostensible occupation. Of the last-mentioned class four were Europeans. 516 of the prisoners are described in these returns under the vague heading of "professionals." It not understood in what signification this term is here used 77 of the 93 Europeans and 18 of the 20 Eurasians are entered as "professionals." It is to be presumed that these persons did not belong to the "learned professions," the law, the church, and medicine, and it would seem improbable that many of them, or of the 421 native "professionals" were engineers, artists, surveyors, writers, &c., or in any way deserved the appellation of "professional men." It is still more unlikely that they were all criminals by profession. In all future returns a more accurate and intelligible mode of classification should be adopted. 68 of the 148 female prisoners were native prostitutes. The vast majority—1,355—of the prisoners were from 16 to 40 years of age: 26 were juvenile offenders under 16 years, and 13 were more than 60 years old.

4. As was the case in 1870, so also in 1871 the number of prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment ranging from a day to one month was very large, but in 1871 the proportion to the whole number of these short sentences was somewhat less than it was in 1870. During the year under review the number of prisoners in the jail sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month was 766, whilst the number of convicts sentenced to terms varying from one to three months, and from three to six months, was respectively 497 and 194. The utility or advantage to himself and to the community at large of sentencing a person to a few days' imprisonment is very questionable. It is impossible that any offender should be reformed by so brief a stay in jail, and the deterrent effect of so short a confinement must be absolutely *nil*. In fact, sentences of this description are productive rather of injury than of benefit to the person punished. 164 of the male and 4 of the female prisoners in the jail during the year under report had been previously convicted, and of this number 52 had been in prison more than twice before. The percentage of re-convictions was in 1871, 11·5 of the males and 2·7 of the females, showing a slight improvement on the figures for the preceding year which were 14 and 2·6 respectively.

5. The Superintendent in his report states that the conduct of the prisoners during the year 1871 was on the whole satisfactory. 128 male and 5 female prisoners were punished for various breaches of jail rules. The offences committed appear to have been mainly of a trivial character. The punishments awarded consisted for the most part of solitary confinement for short periods and of temporary reduction of diet. No escape was effected from the jail.

6. Seven deaths occurred in the jail during the year: two from chronic diarrhœa, three from affections of the respiratory organs, and one from valvular disease of the heart. A civil debtor who was received into the jail in a dangerous state died shortly after his admittance from an attack of epilepsy. Two cases of small-pox occurred. One was treated in the jail. In the other case the patient, a female, was removed to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, where she died. It is satisfactory to learn that the health of the prisoners generally was good, and that as the surgeon remarks "The jail has continued remarkably free from any disease of importance." As usual both Europeans and natives gained in weight during their detention in prison, and the reduction effected last year in the diet scales has been attended by no bad effects on the health and strength of the convicts. Credit is due to Dr. Partridge for the care and attention bestowed by him on the medical charge of the jail.

7. 4 prisoners, two of whom were Europeans, were executed during the year under report. It was found necessary to transfer 110 prisoners to the Tanna and Yeroda Jails to obviate over-crowding. Three prisoners who were suffering from a severe form of leprosy were released by order of Government and sent to the Leper Hospital, and one convict—Kursondas Mahowdas—was discharged before the expiration of the term of imprisonment to which he had originally been sentenced, Government having commuted to one year's rigorous imprisonment the sentence of three years' imprisonment awarded him. One European military prisoner, who had been sentenced by a general court martial to seven years' penal servitude, was sent to England in a troopship.

8. The average cost of each convict in the Common Jail for the year 1871 was (excluding charges for repairs, additions, and alterations to the jail) is Rs. 189-4-7, showing a decrease of Rs. 35-1-0, as compared with the average charge for the preceding year. The reduction was general in every item, but was most marked under the heads of rations, fixed establishments, and clothing. The average cost of rations per head of daily strength was Rs. 52-11-9 in 1871 against Rs. 62-15-8 in 1870. This large diminution in cost seems in great measure to be due to the much smaller number of Europeans confined in the jail in 1871 as contrasted with the number in 1870. The charge for fixed establishment, guards, &c., per head of average strength fell from Rs. 107-13-11 in 1870 to Rs. 96-1-8 for the year under report. This result was owing to the fact that whilst the strength and cost of the fixed establishment and guards remained constant, the number of prisoners was much higher in 1871 than in 1870, and consequently the amount debitable to each man was lower. The cost of clothing per head sank from Rs. 17-4-3 in 1870 to Rs. 9-2-0 in 1871. This very material reduction in this item was the result of a change in the system which had previously been followed. Until the autumn of 1871 the prisoners' clothing had been obtained from the Commissariat Department, but latterly it has been made up in the jail by prison labour from dungaree cloth manufactured in the jail. The effect of the change is that the clothing is now procured at a saving of 220 per cent. on the Commissariat charges, and is made of a superior and more durable description of cloth than that supplied by the Commissariat Department. The cost of contingencies is still very high (Rs. 29-12-5 per head), although somewhat less than it was in 1870. The Superintendent attempts to account for the largeness of this charge by urging that the drinking water has to be paid for, that a heavy monthly expenditure is incurred for carting away night-soil, &c., and that the cost of transferring prisoners to relieve overcrowding is debited to this item. Government, however, consider that the charges under this head are capable of reduction, and trust that next year's report will show that, by careful economy a large saving has been effected.

9. The daily average number of prisoners employed in the jail factory during the year was 85. The net profits of their labour amounted to Rs. 2,749-0-8, or within three rupees of the sum of profits of 1870, giving an average earning per head of Rs. 32-5-5. In addition to these men 33 prisoners were on an average employed daily as jail servants, sweepers, &c., 24 were engaged on repairs, &c., to the jail buildings, and 4 per diem were occupied in grinding wheat, making clothing, &c. The total earnings of the prisoners are estimated by the Superintendent at Rs. 10,393-2-8, but he has calculated at too high a rate the value of the labour of the convicts occupied as jail servants, and on building operations in the jail, and the real value of the labour would probably be at least Rs. 1,000 less than the sum stated by the Superintendent. During the year 30 prisoners were taught weaving, 30 were instructed in coir mat-making, and 9 were set to learn other trades.

10. During the year under report considerable improvements were carried out in the jail, and prison labour was as far as possible employed on the works. Three latrines on McFarlane's principle were completed and brought into use, and have been found to be far superior to the old cesspool system. A well at the back of the Marshal's house has been converted into a reservoir for Vehar water. Two new workshops were constructed in the labour-yard, and are reported to be "in every way suited to the purposes for which they were designed."

11. Including an expenditure of Rs. 8,285-3-5 on the works enumerated in the preceding paragraph, the total charge for the maintenance of the Common Jail for the year 1871 was Rs. 45,764-5-7, as against Rs. 45,434-8-6 for the previous year, whilst the net annual cost to Government of each convict was Rs. 218-10-9 in 1871, as compared with Rs. 231-9-2 in 1870. The result would have been still more favourable had it not been for the much larger sum expended on jail buildings in 1871 than in 1870, the amount in the latter year being only Rs. 3,929-12-4 as against Rs. 8,285-3-5 in 1871.

12. Government consider the present report to be on the whole very satisfactory, and notice with pleasure the high terms in which the Superintendent refers to the energy, intelligence, and industry displayed by the Marshal, Mr. Lake, in the administration of the jail and the management of the prisoners.

## WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following epitome of the reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the fortnight ending the 18th July 1872 appears in the *Gazette of India* :—

The distribution of the rainfall has been much the same as during the previous fortnight, the inland provinces receiving a more copious supply than tracts more to the seaward. Thus, the Central Provinces show a heavier rainfall than the Bombay Presidency, excluding Gujrat; and, while the whole of the Upper Provinces of Bengal have enjoyed a plentiful downpour, Bengal Proper and Orissa complain of insufficient rain. In the Central Provinces and the Berars the khureef sowings seem nearly completed. Elsewhere they are either finished or in progress, though in some districts injured by excess of rain, and in others retarded by the want of it. Locusts have appeared in the Kurrachee district, at Mooltan, in Gujerat, and in parts of Rajpootana, doing damage in Kurrachee. But, on the whole, the season throughout India may be considered favourable.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

THE four appointments of superintendents in the office of the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, have been made gazetted appointments.

A NATIVE paper says that a person has been transported for life by the Sessions Court at Jhansie, on a charge of eating dead human bodies stolen from graves. It is said that the wretch has lived on this fare for a number of years.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL has been pleased to apply to the province of Mysore the provisions of Act I. of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act) and of Act X. of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) with effect from the 1st September 1872.

GOODS AND STATION ACCOMMODATION AT COIMBATORE.—The Government of India have sanctioned an expenditure from capital of Rs. 1,10,280 for the provision of goods and station accommodation at Combatore on the Neilgherry branch of the Madras Railway. The sum is to be apportioned in the following manner; Buildings and works required for the Coimbatore station, Rs. 56,353-3-5; staff quarters, Rs. 5,712; station machinery, Rs. 16,437-4; ballasting, Rs. 2,808; permanent way, Rs. 28,969-8-7; and raising gradient into Coimbatore station, Rs. 179.—*Madras Times.*

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—*Main Line.* Earnings week ending 13th July 1872, £28,633-15-11. Corresponding week last year, £36,011-15-2. Decrease, £7,377-19-3. From 1st July 1872 to 13th July 1872 £61,835-11-3. From 1st July 1871 to 15th July 1871, £75,743-15-10. Decrease, £13,908-4-7 Miles open week ending 13th July 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,279½ Increase ½. Per mile open

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week ending 13th July 1872, £22-7-5. Corresponding week last year, £28-2-11. Decrease, £5-15-6.—*Jubbulpore Line.* Earnings week ending 13th July 1872, £1,839-8-10. Corresponding week last year, £1,541-18-7. Increase, £297-10-3. From 1st July 1872 to 13th July 1872, £3,569-12-8. From 1st July 1871 to 15th July 1871, £3,827-4-10. Decrease, £257-12-2. Miles open week ending 13th July 1872, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 13th July 1872, £8-4-7. Corresponding week last year, £6-18-3 Increase, £1-6-4.

A YOUNG LADY DROWNED AT CANNANORE—Our correspondent writes—A most lamentable case of drowning occurred on the evening of the 14th instant. The victim was a daughter of Mr. Sausman, apothecary, in charge of the hospital of the 89 th P. V. Regiment. Miss Sausman on the day in question called on a Mrs. Godfrey, a schoolmistress at Cannanore. The visit lasted till it grew dark. When the young lady took leave to go home, Mrs. Godfrey directed a servant to accompany her as it was dark. But instead of going home, Miss Sausman took an opposite direction and went towards the beach adjoining the barracks of the the 89th Regiment. This was to take a walk as she said. On reaching the beach, she quietly divested herself of her upper dress, and on being questioned by Mrs. Godfrey's servant as to the cause of such a strange proceeding, she said she wanted to have a little play in the water. She got into the water and instantly a heavy wave pushed towards her and washed her off at once. The body had not been up to the latest information received.—*Madras Standard.*

CAN A SUIT BE BROUGHT FOR LESS THAN ONE RUPEE IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT?—Mr. John Shircore, a pleader, moved for a new trial lately in a suit for 6 annas heard by Mr. Sconce, the 5th Judge. He contended that the Court could not entertain suits for less than one rupee. The application was heard before Messrs. Fagan, McEwen, and Sconce. Mr. Fagan said that, in his opinion, suits under one rupee could be instituted, but that they must be free of costs, as the Act did provide for costs for sums under one rupee. This was not, he believed, the opinion of one of his colleagues, Mr. McEwen, who thought that the Court could not dispense justice for nothing. It appeared to him (Mr. Fagan) however, that it would be a very hard case if poor people could not bring suits for small sums, just because the Legislature had not provided a scale of fees. Mr. Sconce agreed with the 1st Judge that suits could be brought, but he was of opinion that the schedule annexed to the Act also provided for fees being taken on sums below one rupee. The majority of the Court agreeing in the main point, that suits could be brought, Mr. Shircore's application was refused.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE TRICHINOPOLY AND NEGAPATAM BRANCHES OF THE MADRAS BANK.—We learn that orders have been issued from the Head Office to the Branch Bank of Madras at Trichinopoly, directing the acting Agent at that place to set about closing the transactions of the Branch, as it is the intention of the directors to abolish the Trichinopoly Agency. We agree with the Directors in the decision they have come to in this respect, and would suggest that this initiative should be followed up in the case of more than one of the other branches which have not distinguished themselves lately in banking operations. Our Negapatam correspondent informs us that the branch of the Madras Bank at that place lately advanced largely to a D.P.W. contractor upon the strength of his having undertaken a considerable amount of work under that department without guarding against his failing to carry out his contracts. The man however failed, and we now see the novel sight of the Bank having been obliged to turn contractor itself, and take up the work the former contractor left unfinished, in order to save its own bacon and recover in the profits of the transaction, a portion at least of the advances made to the original defaulter.—[illegible]

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA'S TOUR.—We see from the printed list of the places to be visited by the Bishop of Calcutta during his proposed tour in the Punjab, that his Lordship will leave Calcutta on the [illegible] of September, and return on the [illegible] of January 1873.—*Englishman.*

THE [illegible] to encourage people to [illegible] cold season [illegible] Calcutta to get up a committee [illegible] to receive subscriptions and [illegible] to the company [illegible] to the body of the subscribers [illegible] will undertake no responsibility [illegible] the Opera Company [illegible] Signor Pompeii's [illegible] the committee who [illegible] subscriptions will be a guarantee [illegible] get something for their money. [illegible] fall to give [illegible] of the committee would [illegible] the proposed arrangement, [illegible] pay back to subscribers the [illegible] subscriptions. Under these circumstances, we should think there [illegible] up a committee composed [illegible] gentlemen who have in former years acted as committee-men under the old arrangements. We understand that this matter of the committee of supervision must be settled without delay, as the artistes for the new company are now being engaged, and will start for Calcutta in the beginning of September. The Autralian members of the company will probably arrive in the beginning, and the Italian members in the end of October. We are told that Signor Pompeii has determined to make every effort to ensure the company's being a first-rate one, and we hope the public of Calcutta will show that they really wish to have an Opera.—*Ibid.*

## THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

No decision has yet been arrived at as to whether the next Camp of Exercise will be held at Hussun Abdul or not. The question now engaging the attention of the Councillors is not one of expense, but a certain indispensable article of Commissariat supply. Should it be considered necessary, however, to abandon Hussun Abdul as the locality, another will be selected in the Punjab.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

## COURTS MARTIAL.

AT a District Court Martial, at Barrackpore, on 29th June, 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary Thomas Malone, of the Subordinate Medical Department, and attached to the 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Barrackpore, on the 2nd June, 1872, at the time of the evening visit of the medical officer to the Hospital, been drunk and unable to attend. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be dismissed from Her Majesty's Service, which sentence was approved and confirmed.

AT a General Court Martial, at Benares, on 2nd July, Private Ralph Arundale, of the 26th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—(*1st*) Having, at Fort Chunar, on the 8th day of June 1872, been drunk. (*2nd*) Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Fort Chunar, on the eighth day of June 1872, struck with his clenched fist No. 1612, Corporal David Sell, of the 96th Regiment, the said Corporal Sell being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for a term of five (5) years, and to be fined one pound (1 £) sterling. The sentence has been approved and confirmed.

## INTER-PRESIDENTIAL RIFLE MATCH.

WE understand that a friendly contest has been arranged between representatives of this Presidency and those of Bombay, to be shot at Poona during the Annual Rifle Meeting in August. The match has arisen from a challenge sent through the Secretary of the Northern India Rifle Association, which was at once accepted in a most courteous spirit by the Bombay Riflemen. The numbers we understand are to be three (if practicable four) on either side, and the conditions of the match as follow:—Seven shots at 200, 400, and 500 yards with Snider or Enfield rifles and Government ammunition; pull of trigger 5½ lbs.; any position. The second stage will be shot with any (match) rifles—7 shots at 600, 800, and 1,000 yards; pull of trigger 3 lbs.; any sights except telescopic and those debarred at Wimbledon. We understand the N. I. R. A. representatives will be H. S. Nicholetts, Esq., the present champion; Dr. Hamilton, R.A., ex-champion; and Captain Hill, of the 2nd Goorkhas, who shot second for the championship in 1869, so that the honor of this Presidency is in good hands. A match with the Southern India Rifle Association is also on the *tapis* to take place in September, the same conditions being observed, except that the Southern India men prefer to use Martini-Henri at the longer ranges, claiming points (either 7 or 9) for the difference in weapons. Matches such as these tend much to spread the taste for rifle shooting, about the most useful accomplishment the European in India can possess; and while wishing success to our own men, we can only hope the match may be a good one, and that the best team may win. The terms of this proposed match are, we observe, much more trying than those for the Elcho Shield, as at Wimbledon there are only three distances and 30 shots, all with one rifle, while here two rifles are to be used, six distances shot at, and 42 shots fired in the match, making the test a more severe one in every way.—*Pioneer.*

## THE REBELLION OF JODHPORE'S SON.

### AN INDIAN ROMANCE.

IN our issue of the 15th instant we noticed an extraordinary act of rebellion by young Zorawur Sing, second son of His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpore, who, taking advantage of his father's absence at Aboo, seized the fort and town of Nagore. We further stated that the Maharajah had left Aboo to return to his capital, and would probably find no great difficulty in bringing his rebellious son to reason. A sequel has reached us which, in the face of the British rule, would seem almost too absurd to be believed. This undutiful Zorawur Sing, though the second born, is the first child born to the Maharajah after his accession to the guddee, and being thus associated only with his more splendid days, and his mother having been the Maharajah's favorite wife, the young Zorawur became the favorite child, and has maintained that pleasant position to the present day, his elder brother holding the more solid advantages pertaining to the status and prospects of an heir-apparent. The story goes—far be it from us to vouch for it—that the Maharajah Tukt Sing had heard the Bible narrative of Jacob and Esau and resolved to have his [illegible] distinguished by a romance of the same sort read backwards. The old gentleman, so the story goes, with a very clear vision—very different from the old Patriarch's infirmity—stretched out his hands and blessed his younger son advertently, and said unto him:—*Zorawur, mera beta*, you know I have been a sad wild dog in my time, and have not a cowrie to leave you in my will, and as your good brother, Jeswunt, must succeed to the guddee at my death, you will, in that lamentable event, be left in a dependent position. Now I shall go to Aboo, partly for my health, which I am thankful to say is sufficiently robust, and partly on affairs of State. Take the opportunity, my dear boy—take not only the opportunity, but take horses and men and take a town or two, in fact help yourself in moderation. I will presently come to vindicate my authority, and, rather than prolong a family quarrel at the cost of bloodshed, I will confirm you in possession of whatever you may be able to acquire within a month or so." The idea is absurd, but it is highly Asiatic. What Jeswunt Sing and the British authorities may think of this, if it be a true story, is matter for speculation.—*Pioneer.*

## THE ABOLITION OF THE INDUS FLOTILLA.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

WE remember a contemporary making some remarks on the appearance in the Punjab administrative report of a *marine* service, as the name seemed so incongruous in the farthest inland province of India. There was a marine service however at that time, but there is one no more. The steamship has been fairly tried for trade on the Indus and has proved a failure, and neither will the tug drag a lenghtened train like at floating railway train behind it, as we used to see depicted on the fire pictures in stationers' windows a home, nor, arm in arm as was the reality, drag the flats up the wide old river. This year the Indus returns to the condition in which Alexander saw it. The same rafts and boats of ragged sail sweep down to the great sea. The same sort of boatmen, the same dresses, the same habits, almost the same trade. The white man's kettle of steam has for the first time in history [illegible], he has drawn back from the contest against nature and oriental apathy and acknowledged himself defeated. Yet the defeat is of a peculiar kind. It is not altogether nature that has conquered him; currents were stemmed, snags were removed, sandbanks mapped out, docks and wharves made; it cannot be said that the steamer failed as a steamer. The cause is worse. The steamer [illegible] its receipts yearly increasing. In ten years the income rose to ten times the first year's income. There was no reason to believe that the increase would not be a continual one of twelve or twenty thousand a year. Yet on the whole outlay there was in these ten years a total loss of [illegible] lakhs. The total cost of the fleet was annually about Rs. 1,00,000, so that in five years or so it was probable the fleet would have been a paying concern. But the patience a planter must expend on an ordinary tea garden, was wanting in Government. The Lieutenant-Governor could see "no such advantages in retaining the flotilla as in any way to compensate for its excessive cost," and it was doomed.

Now it may be thought that at least the country will not lose pecuniarily though our fine scientific schemes may be baffled, and our prestige injured and trade destroyed. But this is not so clear. The income for last year was Rs. 1,13,143; the expenditure was Rs. 1,94,[illegible], the loss Rs. 81,[illegible]. Does the country really save this amount? [illegible] are only four steamers, one out [illegible] is to be kept, not to carry on a partial trade, but to do *nothing*. It is for the use of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and we all know how often he is likely to want it. The Kalabagh flat is kept for the same use. There were only five flats and two barges. Now we shall be surprised if a Budget grant is not annually made for this quarter of the whole fleet that is thus retained, and the grant may be as considerable as to annul the advantage from the abolition of the fleet. The support of this steamer and flat must be almost a dead loss. They will scarcely ever be used. They will do no good to the trade of the country directly or indirectly, and for all the loss the fleet was to the country, we cannot help thinking it a mistake to abolish it until the substitute trusted to was actually in working order. We trust the Government will take means to prevent the discharged employès suffering any hardship from an abrogation of their services which was no fault of their own.

## CURE OF BILIOUS REMITTENT FEVER BY COLD.

THE following remarkable instance of the cure of bilious remittent fever by cold is quoted from Dr. Beales' *American Practice of Medicine* by the *Madras Monthly Journal of Medical Science*:—

"According to Sir John Chardin, the celebrated traveller, the Persian physicians (devoted followers of the Galenical school) had frequent recourse to bathing in febrile diseases. His own case particularly is a remarkable example of their practice.

"He had with him a French surgeon, who gave him every assistance in his power during the violent remittent fever with which Sir John was attacked; but on arriving at Laar, they concluded to send for the governor's physician. The latter, on his arrival, stated the nature of his disease (the fever of Bender, or bilious remittent), and, contrary to the gloomy prognostics of Sir John and his professional friend, promised a speedy cure. Chardin called out, 'I am dying of heat.' 'I know it,' said the physician, 'but you shall soon be cooled.' Chardin says, 'The apothecary, who paid me the most constant attention, then procured two buckets of water, and having placed me on a chair, on which I was supported by two men, poured the water over my body, little by little, from the haunches downwards, and then, taking a large bottle of rosewater, bathed in the same manner, my head, face, arms, and breast. I blessed in my heart the Persian practice of medicine, which treated sick people so voluptuously. But our French surgeon, who was always by me, could not contain his indignation.' 'He is killing you, sir,' said he to me, in a compassionate tone. 'What! bathe you with cold water in the heat of a malignant fever; with a pint of emulsion, two pints of decoction, and a pound of confection in your belly; with I do not know how many draughts of snow-water? Depend upon it,' he continued, 'that instead of being very soon without fever, as he has promised you, your death will be the end of the business.' 'I do not know what will happen,' I answered, 'but, at any rate, I do not feel as if I were about to die, as you suppose.' Indeed, at that moment, I felt the heat within me deminish, and my senses return; upon which my apothecary, having felt my pulse, said, 'Your fever is abating.' 'It went off from that time so quickly that by one o'clock in the afternoon I was quite free from it, even in the opinion of the French surgeon. He was quite astonished, and I was transported with joy.'"

It is an interesting fact that a similar method of cure is adopted by some of the Bengali *kabirajes*, who order the patient to descend into the water of a tank seven times at seven different ghâts in the early morning. At the same time one dose of a certain vegetable medicine is to be taken. We have seen cures effected in this way; or rather, we should say, we have seen cures follow this treatment. The exhibition of the drug used is probably as much a piece of charlatanism as the precise number of the bathings prescribed.—*Englishman.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

## ANOTHER NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

A NEW social and political movement is announced. It is stated that a few days ago a "strictly private and confidential" gathering of every shade of Working Men's Association was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and a "platform" for adoption placed before the meeting. The questions submitted were divided into four heads:—Political questions, Land and Labour questions, Financial Reformers' questions and "Working Men" questions. Among the political questions to be dealt with were assimilation of borough and county suffrage, approximate equality in population in electoral districts, absolute secret ballot and candidates to be relieved of election expenses, shorter Parliaments, and members of Parliament to have the right of payment for their services. Under the head of land and labour were proposed the removal of all legal and fiscal impediments to the transfer of land, and the acquisition by the State of cultivable common and waste lands, to be let to co-operative associations, or small cultivators, on condition that they shall secure to them an equitable interest therein. The finance questions included reduction of expenditure in all departments of the State, taxation, as far as possible, to be direct, a readjustment of income-tax so as to relieve incomes derived from industrial or professional pursuits from the same percentage as incomes derived from real property, and changes of incidence of rating so as to diminish local in favour of national rates. Under the fourth head of the programme came the establishment of school boards in all districts of the United Kingdom, with compulsory and unsectarian education, the total abolition of the truck system, transfer of licensing power to the people, the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and the establishment of county boards elected on the broad popular suffrage to exercise powers similar to the Metropolitan Board of Works. There was one other clause distinct from the rest, and this was, "The Government to initiate the framing of a code international laws, and the establishment of a high court of nations." There is said to have been much diversity of opinion at the meeting, and a committee was appointed to consider the propositions. The opinion of many of the working-class leaders was that, "if the working classes delivered themselves over to the Liberals or any party, they would, after all, only be aiding party interests on the eve of a general election, and that they would best serve the interests of the State by keeping themselves free."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

## THE USE OF RAILROADS IN WAR.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THE current number of the "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution" contains a valuable paper communicated by Major-General Sir David Wood, and written, if we may judge from intrinsic evidence, by a German officer, on the use of "The Use of Railroads in War." This paper contains some calculations which will probably startle those who assign to railroads an importance in war which they do not really possess. Passing by the facts that the railroad is of use only in certain directions—that troops travelling by this means cannot change their direction at any moment, and that this limited power of direction necessitates that troops travelling by rail shall be covered by other troops—not always an easy matter over long distances—that it is scarcely possible to execute a concealed movement by rail, and that the effect upon the discipline of young troops is unavoidably bad, while such journeys diminishes their usefulness as marches increase it—we reach certain considerations which are certainly worthy of attention. For example, the movement of troops by rail necessitates very considerable rolling stock of a particular kind. You cannot improvise railway carriages and locomotives of the exact dimensions required for a particular line, and yet no movement along the line can take place without such carriages and locomotives. When the railways are private undertakings, it is not to be expected that they will commonly possess the amount of rolling stock necessary to satisfy the requirements of war; and the author of this paper suggests whether the State would not do well to keep in reserve a sufficient number of railway carriages to supplement the private resources of the country—such as proper carriages for the transport of the wounded and for ammunition. What the amount of rolling stock required for the transport of even a single corps d'armée is few persons perhaps understand. The paper now under consideration contains some valuable statistics upon this subject. Taking an army corps of the German strength, viz. 23 battalions of infantry, 8 cavalry regiments, 16 batteries, 1 pioneer battalion with a light pontoon train, 3 light field hospitals and 1 heavy ditto, with at least 8 provision or ammunition trains, we find that no fewer than 85 trains, each consisting of from 60 to 80 carriages, would be required (or, omitting at a pinch the ammunition and provisions, 77 trains); and this train from its weight, could only travel at the rate of a heavy goods train, besides having to make pauses at the different stations. The greatest speed which can be calculated upon is, therefore, from 150 to 170 English miles in the twenty-four hours. Again, the time between the trains depends on the line being single or double, unless there are enough [illegible] at the starting-point for the whole transport, so that none need be returned. The complication and delay in the case of a single line, on which the returning trains can only pass the advancing trains at the stations, are enormous. Further, the delays *en route* are in any case necessarily considerable, as the men have to be fed and the horses watered at certain stations, to be determined on beforehand, and this, it is stated, even with the best preparations, "cannot take less than an hour, not including the getting in and out." These remarks bring us to some rather startling practical conclusions. In the first place, even on a double line, an interval of not less than two hours between the trains is necessary. Only when the journey is so short—say twelve hours—that no refreshment is necessary, can the trains follow each other at intervals of half an hour. Practically it will be found that no greater rate of advance than the following is possible:—Upon single lines, six to seven trains per day; upon double lines, ten trains per day. It follows, then that 36,000 men in fighting order require for a journey of 140 to 170 miles 9 3-10 days on a double, and 14 days on a single line (counting one day for the time they are actually moving, and 8 3-10 days for the rate at which the required trains can run on a double line, and 13 days for the rate at which the same trains can run on a single line). No doubt a certain proportion of the men will arrive at the end of the first day and some more each succeeding day; but if the whole corps is required, the time will be as above stated. Now, it is calculated that this force would in seven days be able to march eighty-four English miles, and in eleven days 126 English miles, without making forced marches. So that if the distance is less than eighty-four English miles, "a body of 36,000 men will reach their destination sooner by marching than if sent by a double of railroad, and up to a distance of 126 English miles marching will be preferable in point of time to a single line of rails." If the troops are not wanted immediately, and the march is not hurried, then 36,000 men would arrive sooner by a double raiload than by marching, when the distance does not exceed ninety-eight miles. The broad conclusion can best be given in the author's own words:—"By double lines troops can only be brought into battle by the railroad with advantage when the number of miles (English) is more than two-and-a-half times the number of thousands of the troops, and by single lines only when it is three-and-a-half times the number of thousands. . . . For instance, 60,000 men which are wanted for battle will arrive at the same time from a distance of 140 miles, whether they go by rail or march; under 140 miles they will arrive sooner marching; over 140 miles sooner by rail. When the rail is single, they would march 210 miles in the same time as they would take by rail; under 210 miles they will arrive sooner marching; over 210 miles sooner by rail." There is, however, one way by which the rail may be greatly utilized, and some surprise is expressed in this paper that the French did not take advantage of it more frequently—as they might have done in the second fight around Orleans—during the battles in and around the woods of Marchenoir.

But the main use, the author thinks, of railroads in war is the conveyance of provisions and reserve of all sorts. "In this the railroad does such good service that by its means alone can war on the large scale of the present day be carried on. Armies have become so large that the land will not support them if they have to remain long in one place." There are then some interesting calculations which our space will not permit us to deal with on the subject of provisions, the broad result of which is that a railroad with five trains of sixty waggons each can secure the maintenance of an army of 300,000 men and 60,000 horses for one day. This paper is full of most valuable statistics, and may advantageously be commended to the attention of our military authorities. Unfortunately, we have no special "Intelligence Department"—as we ought to have—by which such information as the article contains can be assimilated.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON STRIKE.—There is a rumour that, in the event of the strike in the building trade proving a success for the men and the hours of labours being in future limited to nine, it is the intention of the House of Commons to go in for the nine hours' movement and try its own luck at a strike. How far any united action on the part of members with the view of shortening the hours of their labour might effect the desired object remains to be seen, but there can be little doubt that the whole system of late hours requires revision, that earlier habits would be of great advantage to everybody, and that if the House of Commons retired to rest at a reasonable time, the non-legislative classes would speedily follow their good example. The crying wants of the day are more food, more money, more rest, and less "purely political" legislation. It is really painful to compare London as it is now with London as it was in days of yore. In Gonzale's "Voyage to England" (Pinkerton's Collection, 1320), he says as much good white bread may be bought for three halfpence or twopence as will serve an Englishman a day; good strong beer may be had of the brewer at twopence, and at the alehouses at threepence per quart. Port wine he values at 2s. the quart, or £18 or £20 the hogshead; and French wines, from the duty, at double the price. A coach and pair of horses, 10s. the day; a sculler, threepence for two miles; a good horse lets for 4s. a day, an ordinary one for 2s. 6d.; a hunter for the city bounds, with liberty of hunting an English chase once a week in the season, accompanied by many young gentlemen and tradesmen, at 5s. per day. He speaks of meeting in the coffee-houses *after dinner at four.* All the world (he says) get abroad *after dinner* between four and five in their gayest equipages, bound to plays, operas, masquerades, and concerts, &c. The post comes in every other day. The two Houses of Parliament commonly sit from nine till one, but on urgent occasions protract the sitting, and do business by candlelight. One great advantage to be gained by a strike of the House of Commons would be an excuse to the nation for locking out the vestries.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

## THE RAILWAY CLEARING-HOUSE.

(*Globe.*)

PASSENGERS arriving at Euston terminus may—though the probability is that they will not—observe a brick building at the inner end of the arrival platform. This is the back of the railway clearing house, the front of it being in Seymour street, Euston road. On many accounts this unobtrusive establishment is an exceedingly interesting one. In the first place it may be regarded as a model of able and efficient administration. The general appearance of the place, the amount of work accomplished, and the method, punctuality, and precision with which it is accomplished, plainly testify to excellent management. Moreover, the institution is entirely unique. There are of course bankers' clearing houses, and the Belgian authorities are just now in communication with Mr. Dawson, the manager of the London establishment, with a view to the foundation of a similar system for the regulation of the Belgian lines, but at present there is, we believe, no other railway clearing-house in existence. It is here the various sections of our complicated railway system are made to dovetail one into the other with a harmony and unity of action which excites the envy and admiration of all foreigners—all grumbling notwithstanding.

The principal functions of the clearing-house may be easily rendered intelligible by one or two illustrations. A passenger going by rail from Norwich to Cardiff passes over the lines of no less than seven different companies. Under the early railway arrangements such a journey would have required that at each fresh line the passenger should change his carriage, shift his luggage, and take a fresh ticket. The delay, the inconvenience, the worry and the expense of such an arrangement will be remembered by all railway travellers. All this, however, is entirely obviated by the interposition of the clearing-house. The Norwich booking office takes the payment for the entire journey, and issues a through ticket. This ticket is given up to the collector at Cardiff, and at the end of the week is sent to the clearing-house in London. The company at Norwich thereupon becomes the debtor—not, it should be observed, to either of the other companies, but to the clearing-house, and each of the seven companies is credited with its due share of the amount received. Accounts are made up at the end of each month, and although the cash debits and credits are often enormous in amount, a settlement is often effected by the payment of very small balances. These payments are always made and received, not as between one company and another, but between each company and the clearing house.

As regards passenger traffic nothing further need be said to show the immense utility of this establishment. With respect to goods the importance of it is even greater, for without some such arrangement the goods traffic of a company simply could not be carried on, and even if it could be, the delay and damage and the charges entailed by constant changes of vehicles, to say nothing of the hopeless confusion of money matters, would as far as regards a large amount of goods traffic, be simply prohibitory. The London market daily receives fish from various parts of Scotland, and in its journey southward it passes over in some cases as many as eight or ten distinct lines of railway. Imagine the condition of it on its arrival if each line of rail formed a separate journey and involved a fresh stowage!

The duties of the clearing-house are not confined, however, to facilitating the transit of passengers and luggage. In the course of a journey over several lines, goods are often damaged or lost; and if the owner had to seek his compensation amongst half a dozen companies, each eager to repudiate all responsibility, his chances of success would probably be somewhat small. Here, again, the clearing-house steps in to his relief. Whichever company may be really responsible for damage, it enforces payment to be made by the company by whom the goods were first received. If the goods were received at Norwich then the company at Norwich is ordered to pay the compensation—not on their own account, but on account of the clearing-house, whose business it now becomes to ascertain on whose line the damage was effected, and to whom the amount should be justly debited. It will thus be seen that the clearing-house assumes an enormous responsibility, and it is obvious that if the managers were liable to have their decisions [illegible] various lines disputed, they would soon be in difficulties. Against this, however, they have a very effectual safeguard in the shape of an Act of Parliament conferring upon them powers of a rather startling character.

Besides facilitating traffic and settling compensation, the establishment in Seymour-street has other important functions. Without the aid of a clearing-house, a company allowing one of its trucks or waggons to go off its premises would in [illegible] risk of entirely losing it. To ensure their proper return, clearing-house officers are stationed at all the important junctions in Great Britain and Ireland. Their duty is to register the vehicles passing at all hours of the day and night. These registers are forwarded to Seymour-street, and by means of them companies are bound to return every vehicle to its proper line, or pay a "demurrage" of [illegible] a day for a first-class, [illegible] a second-class carriage, or 6s for a waggon. A similar supervision is exercised over tarpaulins. For some time after its foundation in 1842, the clearing-house was not much appreciated, but the advantages presented by the scheme soon became obvious, and it may now be said to comprise every important line of railway in the kingdom, as well as some steamboat companies.

On account of the magnitude of the work, the establishment is a very large one. Besides agents all over the country there are in Seymour-street upwards of 1,000 clerks employed. The executive power is vested in four boards, to each of which every company sends a representative. There is first a conference of superintendents of goods traffic, and on an equal footing with this is a conference of superintendents of passenger traffic. Next above these is a conference of general managers, and paramount over all is the clearing committee, in which, as we have intimated, a special Act of Parliament has vested powers of a very unusual character. Their decision on any point of railway management or finance has all the force of the highest legal tribunals. An account once passed as correct by the clearing committee cannot be disputed at law. Thus it is that the clearing-house can with impunity incur the responsibility of praying claims for damage of goods and so on. The committee have only to ascertain which company is responsible, and then send in the bill, which cannot be disputed. To those who look forward to the time when our entire railway system shall be amalgamated into one gigantic scheme under Government control, this establishment ought to prove especially interesting, suggesting, as it does very forcibly, the probable advantages and disadvantages of such an amalgamation.

## LETTERS TO A YOUNG MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

MY TYPICAL BRITON,—When you have made money enough you will naturally try to enter into Parliament. It is of no use your trying to do so without enough money; for you will find it rather an expensive thing. Formerly Parliament was a cheap sanctuary for large debtors, and a judicious man found it more prudent to buy a safe seat there than to pay his tradespeople, if they were confiding and numerous. With this view ingenious persons would sometimes cause themselves to be publicly buried and lamented pending their election or reelection, and then come to life again in the quickest way possible. The market price for what was called a pocket-borough was a thousand a-year in those days—say seven years, seven thousand pounds—and the amount was paid in advance, or well secured. I have heard it said, or seen it written, that there are no pocket boroughs now; but Mr. Don, who is considered a good authority on such subjects seems to leave the question in some doubt. He says distinctly in the latest edition of his remarkable work upon the British legislature, "Rothschild has influence at Aylesbury"; "The Marquis of Donegal has considerable influence in Belfast"; "Bridgenorth is under the influence of Whitmore"; "The Duke of Grafton and the Marquis of Bristol influence Bury St. Edmunds"; "The Marquis of Lansdowne has influence at Calne"; "The noble Bute at Cardiff"; "Messrs. Powell and Pryse have the prevailing interest in Cardigan"; "Lord Penrhyn has much influence at Canarvon"; "The Dockyard has considerable influence at Chatham"; "The Grosvenors have great influence at Chester"; "The Duke of Richmond has considerable influence at Chichester"; "Sir John Neeld has considerable influence at Chippenam"; "Bathurst has influence at Cirencester"; "Government has influence at Devonport"; "Lord Granville has influence at Dover"; "The prevailing influence in Dudley is that of Lord Ward"; "The Duke of Devonshire possesses the influence at Dungarvan"; "The Duke of Leeds has considerable influence at Helstone"; "Earl Cowper has considerable influence at Hertford"; "The Duke of Norfolk has considerable influence at Horsham"; "The Duke of Northumberland's interest at Launceston is very considerable"; "The interest of the Earl of Lichfield is also considerable at Lichfield"; "The influence of the Earl of Powis is considerable at Ludlow"; "Lords Suffolk and Radnor divide the influence at Malmesbury"; "Earl Fitz-william has influence at Malton," and "The Marquis of Aylesbury at Marlborough"; "Mr. Williams's influence is very considerable at Great Marlow"; "Earl of Egmont possesses the influence at Midhurst"; "Earl of Carlisle has considerable influence at Morpeth," and "The Duke of Newcastle at Newark"; "The Duke of Southerland has considerable influence at Newcastle-under-Lyme"; "The Duke of Norfolk has the influence at West Norfolk"; "The Earl of Harewood has influence at Northallerton"; "The Owens have great at Pembroke"; "Peterborough *usually considered a borough of Lord Fitzwilliams*"; "Guest possesses influence at Poole"; "The influence at Portarlington is divided between Lord Portarlington and the Willisfamily"; "Earl of Zetland has influence at Richmond, Yorkshire"; "Marquis Ripon has interest at Ripon"; "The interest at Rye is divided by Messrs. Frewen, Shadwell, and Curteis"; "The Warden of the Cinque Ports and the Government divide the influence at Sandwich"; "The Marquis of Westminster has influence at Shaftesbury"; The Marquis of Exeter possesses most of the votes at Stamford"; "The property possessed by Sir Robert Peel gives him considerable influence at Tamworth"; "The Duke of Bedford has influence at Tavistock"; "The Earl of Warwick has considerable influence at Warwick"; "The Earl of Lonsdale has great interest at Whitehaven"; "The Earl of Pembroke has considerable influence at Wilton;" "The Duke of Marlborough has considerable influence at Woodstock"; and lodgers excluded from Horsham divide the rape of Bramber.

It is as well to take a note of all these influences and interests, because if you come into collision with any of them at the outset of your Parliamentary career you are not unlikely to smart for it. Nothing is so strong, nothing has such terrible weapons of defence at command as private interest. I knew a gentleman whose name was a household word wherever the English language is spoken, and he desired for sufficient reasons to become a knight of the shire. He went in the usual way to work, and spoke to a Parliamentary agent of infinite shrewdness who was his friend. The Parliamentary agent of infinite shrewdness after due consideration recommended him to spend his money in some other way; but nevertheless added that he might have his wish for about four thousand pounds if he could captivate the "Possessor of great influence, in the borough." The Possessor of great influence, however, finding a London tradesman "to whom money was of no object," broke off the negotiations at an advanced stage, and gave his great influence to the London tradesman. The affair was managed between them in a single interview. That is what great influence means, and very few persons get into Parliament without its support, expressed or understood. Sometimes it is in the hands of an elderly lady, sometimes in the hands of trustees, sometimes in those of executors. One London borough belongs to an eminent Nonconformist. The borough of (let us say) "Cockles" belonged to an oyster-man who returned the Government candidate on principle because he thought that most could be made of him. Now it happened that once upon a time he returned the Right Honorable Felix Dillwater, who was first Lord of the Admiralty, and a wise old lieutenant who resided on a shelf in his neighbourhood promptly asked the oyster man for promotion. The oyster man, to whom he had been a good customer, immediately promised to comply with his request, and did so. He set off the same afternoon for Whitehall, and had an interview with the office porter of the department over which the Right Hon. Dillwater ruled. The office porter drowsily suggested that he should go about his business. "Tell your master never to come down to Cockles again," bawled the oyster man in so loud a voice that he awoke one of the office messengers in an outer room. The office messenger came to see what was up, and, in answer to his inquiries, again the oyster-man roared out his message. The messenger went for a clerk. Said the clerk to the oysterman, gaily, "Mr. Dillwater is engaged." "Tell him," thundered the oyster-man, "never to come to Cockles again." The clerk knew that Dillwater was the elected of Cockles, and went to a private secretary who knew the oyster-man. The private secretary blandly expressed the extreme regret of the Secretary of State that he was unable to receive him, as he was obliged to attend a Cabinet Council in half an hour, and was then engaged with the Admiral of the Fleet. "Tell him," sternly answered the oyster-man, "never to come down again to Cockles." The private secretary thought that upon the whole it might be as well to report this answer to his Chief, who was reading the evening papers; and the Honorable Dillwater answered with a yawn, "Let him come in, perhaps we shall get a rise out of him." Said the Secretary of State to the oyster-man "I will put your friend's name down upon ——" Said the oysterman to the Secretary [illegible] go for to come down [illegible] solution was [illegible]

[illegible]

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| 20 | 31 10 | 36 10 | 40 | 45 0 | 50 0 |
| 25 | 34 2 | 39 2 | 45 | 50 0 | 55 0 |
| 30 | 37 2 | 42 2 | 50 | 57 6 | 62 6 |
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| 30 | 35 0 0 | 39 0 0 | 30 | 35 & under | 28 0 0 | 28 0 0 | 29 0 0 | 35 & under |
| 35 | 38 0 0 | 42 0 0 | 35 | | | | | |
| 40 | 42 0 0 | 47 0 0 | 40 | 40 | 29 0 0 | 30 0 0 | 31 0 0 | 40 |
| 45 | 48 0 0 | 54 0 0 | 45 | 45 | 33 0 0 | 34 0 0 | 36 0 0 | 45 |
| 50 | 55 0 0 | 62 0 0 | 50 | 50 | 38 0 0 | 39 0 0 | 42 0 0 | 50 |

The Commercial Union is a young Office (first Life Policy issued in 1862), *and is therefore free from old Liabilities.*

Its Investments are all of a *first-class character*, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December 1871, as compared with 31st December 1870.

Its accounts in detail have been published annually from the commencement.

The "Commercial Union" occupies a first-class position at home, as shown by the price of its shares (on the London Stock Exchange). They are higher in proportion to the age of the Office than the shares of any other Assurance Company transacting Business in India. Quotation, 165 per cent. premium—*vide Investor's Monthly Manual*, 30th December 1871.

Its Bonus to participating Policy-holders, 31st December 1867, will compare favourably with the Bonuses of other Offices.

Lives assured with the "Commercial Union" at Indian rates (not being sea-faring persons) are permitted to reside *in any part of the world* in time of peace.

Claims are paid *one month* after satisfactory proof of death.

The Company is *entirely free from amalgamations.*

The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.

SUGGESTIONS TO AN INTENDING ASSURANT IN SELECTING AN ASSURANCE OFFICE.

1. Satisfy yourself that the amount of paid-up Capital is sufficient to afford reasonable protection against unexpected Losses, such as may be caused by an epidemic or other contingency.
2. See that the Office publishes its detailed Accounts yearly, in the form prescribed by the Assurance Companies' Act of 1870.
3. Ascertain the rate of Interest upon which the Life valuations are based, and see that only the nett and not the gross Life Premia are taken into Account. As a rule, the lower the rate of Interest assumed, the safer will be the position of the Office.
4. Enquire whether there have been any amalgamations with other Offices, and if so, *how many*, and full particulars concerning *each. An Office which is entirely free from amalgamations will generally be preferred.*

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, Comparative Tables of Rates, Share Lists, and all further information apply to

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
MEDICAL OFFICER AT BOMBAY.—DR. SIDNEY SMITH.

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